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LATORS, READY RELIEF,
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WAY & CO.
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's Specific Mixture, for the
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NEW YORK CLIPPER.

A WEEKLY SPORTING PAPER—DEVOTED TO THE RING, THE TURF, PEDESTRIANISM, CRICKET, YACHTING, AQUATICS, ROWING MATCHES, THEATRICALS, MUSIC, &c., &c.

NO. 31.---VOL. 2. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Life and Battles of
BARNEY AARON,
The Star of the East---1828.

From a work published in England in 1828—now first republished in this country in the columns of the NEW YORK CLIPPER.

To prevent all disputes upon the subject, and put the matter to rest, a third match for £50 a-side was made between Redman and Aaron. This battle was decided on Tuesday, October 23, 1827, at No Man's Land. Redman entered the ring amidst loud applause. Barney was rather the favorite, at 5 to 4; in consequence of having defeated Redman some time since. But the latter boxer was considered altogether a better man than at the period mentioned; and several of his friends not only took Redman for choice, but laid the odds upon him. Barney was attended by Josh. Hudson and Nathan, and Redman by Dick Curtis and Ned Neal.

Round 1. Both of the combatants appeared in excellent condition—also on the alert—and both determined not to give half a chance away. The attitudes of the men were interesting—the *tout ensemble* of Redman capital, and his friends strongly anticipated victory. Redman tried to draw the Jew to work, but the Star of the East was not to be had. Barney at length perceived an opening, and hit out, but Redman stopped him cleverly. (Bravo.) The Jew went to work in right arnest, and planted some nobbers in excellent style, without return. Redman, with the most determined courage, fought his way into a rally; and give and take was the criterion, until they both went down, Barney undermost. "Well done, on both sides," was the general cry, and "a better round," in the opinion of the oldest fanciers on the ground, was never seen.

2. Barney's mug showed sharp punishment, and the claret was also seen on the side of his sensitive plant.—["First blood," exclaimed Jack Randall.] The nob of Redman looked flushed and peppered a tiny bit. Cautious, but both ready to administer mischief. Redman with considerable science stopped the efforts of Barney, and Frank put in a tremendous nozzler, which almost made the Jew's head dance a hornpipe. ["Capital," said Curtis, "that's the way to give it!"] The Jew never flinched, but returned like a good one. Hit for hit, for a short period. In struggling at the ropes, Barney endeavoured to fib his adversary. Both down; lots of applause on both sides.

3. A long pause. Dangerous customers to each other, therefore, a look-out necessary on both sides. ["You hold your arms too low," said Josh. to Barney.] Both made offers in turn; and both retreated. Redman stopped a rum one in capital style. Barney crept in, as it were, and put in a sneezer; ["O dear!" exclaimed the John Bull Fighter, "that's no laughing matter!"] Barney took the lead, and bored Redman to the ropes—tried to fib, until his adversary went down on his knees. "Foul," and "fair!" but it was accidental, and the fight went on.

4. Barney's nose looked all of a heap. A pause. Barney went to work, but received a precious stopper on his mug. ["That's the way to do it," said Neal.] A short rally against the ropes, until both down.

5. Redman's face was as red as blood, and he was rather on the piping system. Barney went in on the bustle; but Redman jobbed and jobbed again with great success. "This fellow will win it," was the cry.] Barney on his mettle, did not seem "to like it at the price," and went resolutely into his work, smashing on both sides, until the combatants were down. ["It's a capital fight, a'nt it?" every spectator said to his next door neighbor.]

6. Redman had now a little the best of it; at all events, Jack was as good as his master. Redman with his left hand planted a bodier. Barney careful; and Redman put down his hands. ["To set the thing a going," said Josh. "I'll bet £20 to £10."] The fight had now become extremely interesting—the attitudes of the men pretty—and both confident as to success. A long pause, counter-hits, and smashing ones. Barney caught hold of Redman, and fibbed him down. Redman with great gaiety jumped up again, as if nothing was the matter; receiving great applause from Curtis and his friends.

7. Two minutes nearly elapsed, and no blow—so great was the caution used on both sides. Redman's left hand touched the body of Barney, but the latter returned it with interest on the left peeper of Redman. Frank planted two heavy blows, right and left, on Barney's face, [immense applause by the boys from Bermondsey,] and got away in style. Barney did not like this treatment, and went in to perform mischief, but he again napped it on the conk. In closing, Barney was undermost. This round was decidedly in favour of Redman; and 6 to 4, without hesitation, was betted on his winning.

8. Frank was a little out of wind by his exertions in the last round. Barney made an excellent stop; Redman, not to be denied, was as active as a dancing master, hopping all over the ring, and putting his antagonist a little on the fret, until he planted a severe facer.—The Jew rather severely felt for Redman's listener in return. Barney kept close to his work, and paid Redman on his canister as he was going down. The Sheenies began now to open their chaffing boxes, and sing out, "Vat a beautiful hitter. Barney's as good as gold!"

9. This was a short round, but peppery. Both giving and receiving of punishment. In struggling, both went down.

10. Frank was the hero of the round. He jobbed his opponent, and got away like a first-rate miller. "The Jew's napping it in style," said the friends of Curtis, "and he will be licked now to a certainty."

11. The Jew's head strongly evinced the handy-work of Redman; but in this round the Star of the East took the lead. Some sharp counter-hitting occurred, and Redman napped it in his ear; and the round was finished by Franky finding himself on the grass.

12. Good fighting on both sides; until Redman went down to avoid punishment.

13. The Sheenies were now all alive, and began to sport their blunt. Barney took great liberties with the head of his opponent; and followed Redman close to the ropes. The latter fighting at points like a clever little fellow; but nevertheless he had the worst of it, until he was thrown.

14. Barney now showed himself to advantage, and Redman was a little bit winded! The Jew planted his blows right and left; yet Frank was determined to be with him. On the finish of the round, Redman became weak, and went down.

15. Cut away—hit for hit—give and take as fast as any brave fellow could take it, on both sides. Barney at length got the turn, put in a teazer, and also hit Franky down. The Sheenies exclaimed, "Veil done, Barney! It's all your own! Duke's-place shall be illuminated to-night! You are a prime pit of goods—better than gold!"

16. The Jew, as gay as a lark, commenced offensive operations, and cut away. Redman, equally gay, was not behind hand in milling. Barney napped one on his canister; but he still kept to his work, until Redman at the ropes got down.

17. Frank endeavoured to get out of mischief, but the Star of the East would not be denied. Fighting like fun, until Redman was sent on the grass.

18. This was a fine fighting round; and if Barney showed pluck, the courage displayed by Redman was equal to his adversary. Counter-hits. In closing, Redman broke away. Milling was soon afterwards resumed, and Frank was hit down. "Dat's de vay, Aaron," from the Sheenies; "Go on, and prosper, Barney."

19. Barney kept the lead; he planted his blows successfully, and also bored Redman to the ropes. Here Frank caught it severely; but the Jew did not get off without summut. Redman down.

20. Weakness displayed on both sides; in fact, the pepper-box had been handed from one to the other, without any mistake. Barney had been considerably punished; and Redman had taken lots of milling. Barney appeared the strongest man of the two; and Redman retreated before his opponent to the ropes. In a struggle, both went down.

21. "It's anybody's battle," said a swell; "Walker!" replied Josh. Hudson, "Barney could fight for a day, and nothing the matter." Both of the combatants hit at random; but the Jew was the freshest man. Redman hit down.

22. A better little man could not enter the P. R. than Frank Redman. He never flinched from the coming blow, and returned like nothing else but a good boxer. An exchange of blows; but at the corner of the ring Redman was sent down.

23. Barney had the best of the round, and, after hammering his opponent on the topper, he laid him down at the corner of the ropes. "Well done, Barney! that's manly.

24. After a hard struggle, Barney was thrown. Loud shouts from the friends of Redman, who still entertained a strong opinion that Frank would prove the conqueror.

25. Frank began to fight, and seemed a little better. He fought with the spirit of a lion, but Barney was the strongest man, and again sent him down.

26. Although Redman went down weak, he nevertheless appeared at the scratch, like a game cock, eager to mill. Barney fought a little cautious, until he had an opening, when he went to work, until Redman was sent upon the grass.

27. Barney milled away *sans ceremonie;* had the best of it; and at the ropes, in a struggle, he went down in a very genteel sort of manner. "Bravo!" from all parts of the ring.

28. The Star of the East again took the lead, and soon bored Redman to the corner of the ring; and while Redman was balancing on the ropes, Barney, in a most humane manner, walked away, saying, "Frank, I would not hurt you!" Shouts of applause.

29 to 31. These rounds were of a similar description. Redman proved himself a high-couraged man, always answered the call of time, and fought with his man on every occasion.

32. This was a complete milling round. The nob of Barney was much disfigured; his ear swelled; and the claret running down his face. Redman down.

33. Very short. Redman soon down on his knees.

34. Redman exerted himself to the utmost, to effect a change in his favour. He fought well, planted some nobbers; and, in struggling to obtain the throw, he got Barney down. Thunders of applause; and Curtis gave Frank a tiny drop of brandy.

35. The partisans of the men now surrounded the ring; "dangerous to be safe," the pressure was so great on all sides. The friends of Redman were exceedingly strong, and Nathan, under the apprehension that the ring might be broken, and Barney Aaron have foul play, declared that it should be the last Prize Fight that should ever take place. Redman was getting weak, but, nevertheless, he displayed game of the first quality. Barney punished him severely at the ropes, then sent him down.—Two to one on Barney.

36. "A flush hit on either side will produce victory," was the observation of an old ring goer. Redman, determined not to lose any opportunity, attacked Barney at the scratch; planted a heavy facer; had rather the best of it, and Barney went down on his latter end.

37. The battle was drawing to a finish, and it was now clearly seen that Redman was nearly done up as to strength; but his courage never forsook him. Barney now went in for the polish, but Redman would not take without returning. Frank ultimately was sent down. Three to one on the Jew. "Take him away."

38. Aaron was satisfied that the battle was his own; yet he went in to punish his man safely, and cautious not to give a chance away. He jobbed Redman, the claret following every touch, until Frank went down. Any odds. "Take the brave fellow away!" The ring was nearly broken in—the time-keepers were shoved about in all directions—the reporters got inside of the ropes for safety. The whips were at work, and all was now one glorious scene of confusion.

39. Indeed, Redman ought to have been taken out of the ring, as the battle was decidedly against him; but Frank would not suffer his seconds to act for him. He fought bravely, until he was punished off his legs. Nathan went up to Redman during the short space allowed between each round, while the latter was sitting on the knee of Josh. Hudson, and requested Redman to give in, as the chance was against him.—Redman indignantly got up, and aimed a blow at Nathan for his interference. Such was the out-and-out game displayed by Redman.

40. Redman came to the scratch, but quite in a confused state—nay, he was almost abroad. Barney, of course, had it all his own way, and Redman napped it all over the ring, until he went down. He was picked up by his seconds—Curtis roaring out to him to be awake; and when time was called, he appeared quite lost, and turned the wrong way from the scratch.

41. Redman, as game as a pebble, although looking as stupid as an owl, commenced fighting; but the hitting might be said to be out of him. Barney, although reluctantly, punished him at the ropes, until he measured his length on the grass.

42 and last. It was a pity Frank was brought up this time; but he would not say no—it is almost worse than death to a brave man to acknowledge defeat! Redman stood up and fought until the last minute, when he was hit down, and unable to come to time. His seconds said he should fight no more. The battle continued for one hour and twelve minutes.

OBSERVATIONS.

It was not only a game, but a scientific mill; and, in the opinion of most of the admirers of boxing present, Redman had received lessons from Curtis. His style of fighting was evidently improved; and, for a long time during the battle, the contest was considered doubtful; and by several persons, Redman was chosen as the conquering hero. Barney is a cool and determined boxer; and, after Curtis, we place him as second on the list of light weights. Barney exhibited terrible marks of punishment about his head; much more so than when he fought with Curtis. Redman received several heavy body blows, and was carried out of the ring in a state of stupor; and Barney did not quit the ring in a very lively state. Upon the whole, we never witnessed a braver, or a more manly fight; the men not only behaved to each other like Britons, but covered themselves with glory.

"Who's for Lunnan?" was now the cry; and "the devil take the hindmost," the scene upon No Man's Land!—Politeness! Gentility! or civility!—Psha, nonsense! Cut away; take off a wheeler, and get over the ground quickly, the only thing in view. Several gigs were upset; lots of drivers lay sprawling on the turf; carriage-poles broken; pannels stove in; and a few other little trifles occurred, just to give eclat to the memorable mill between Barney Aaron and Frank Redman. That's your sort! The expense! Pooh!

In point of civility, and good behavior in company, Barney Aaron always conducts himself with the utmost propriety; he sings an excellent song, and renders himself an entertaining companion.

The Star of the East, although anxious not to give offence to any one, will, nevertheless, not tamely put up with an insult from a giant. A big fellow got a severe thrashing from our hero in a few rounds, at a Pony Race, near Lea Bridge, without giving Aaron the least trouble. The "Big One," who had behaved extremely uncivil to Barney, was soon glad to "cut it," and acknowledge before the spectators that he had made a mistake.

Barney defeated Marsh Bateman for £40, at Landsdowne Race Course, July 4, 1828.

He was subsequently beaten by Harry Jones; and on the 26th of May, 1829, Aaron beat Jem Raines at Navestock Green, Essex, for £50 a side, in 28 min. and 13 round. He was afterwards beaten by Tom Smith, which is the last record we have of his doings in the fistic arena.

He arrived in New-York about six weeks since. We suppose he intends to make a professional tour of the Union.

[THE END.]

AN EMINENT writer says: "It is my firm opinion, derived from experience, that the period of courtship cannot be to short. I have reason to say that when you have hooked your fish, the sooner you use your landing net the better.

Life and Battles of
DUTCH SAM,
THE PHENOMENON.

From a work published in England in 1828—now first republished in this country, in the columns of the NEW YORK CLIPPER.

The primest boxer on the list—
And hardest hitter with the fist:
The knowingest Cove for a mill!
Stored with flash, and stock'd with skill,
For stopping, hitting, down to fib—
Not inferior to mighty Cribb.
Bold and humane throughout the fight,
Judging his distances ever right;
A pugilist that's firm and tough,
Who ne'er cried out, Hold!—Enough.

The above pugilistic Champion of the Jews was not only a very prominent feature among his own people, but of equal notoriety and Fancy throughout the Sporting World.

Dutch Sam, so denominated in the boxing circles, was born of Dutch parents, in the neighborhood of Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel, on the 4th of April, 1775; but his proper name was Elias Samuel. It was one Bill Shipley, the hero of the Broadway (or tossing-up ground.) Whitechapel, a man weighing nearly 14 stone, that Sam first encountered. Shipley had beat every one opposed to him, and was a scientific fighter. He laughed heartily at the presumption of Sam in offering to box with him—and treated the Jew in the most contemptuous manner, by making Sam a present of five shillings to stand before him for only ten minutes. The Jew pocketed the cash with the utmost *sang froid*, and, after a contest of fifteen minutes, Shipley experienced such severe punishment, that he was compelled to acknowledge the vast superiority of the arm of this iron-like pugilist. Warren, a boxer of some note, was also beat, with great ease, by Dutch Sam.

It appears that Sam was first noticed by Harry Lee, and, under his auspices, from the following circumstance, he was introduced into the circle of Boxers:—Lee, on his return home from Enfield, on the day that Belcher and Burke were to have fought, (October 12, 1801,) witnessed Sam fighting with a man by the roadside, very much his superior as to size and weight, and, from the excellence which he displayed in that contest, Lee distinguished those peculiar traits in the youthful tyro which have since proved his judgment correct, and, matured by time and practice, placed Sam as a first-rate boxer, and stamped him a complete pugilistic hero.

Sam is in height about five feet six inches and a half, weighing only nine stone four pounds, (never exceeding eight,) and rather of a robust make; and who has, notwithstanding, vanquished some of the best ten and twelve stone bruisers in the country.

Possessing a sharp and penetrating eye, he watches the movements of his opponents with considerable accuracy, and his potent arm is ever ready to second so invaluable a director. In general, his distances are excellently well judged, rendering his blows powerful and effective; and it is thought that few boxers throw less hits away than Dutch Sam; and though manifesting great ingenuity in avoiding the blows of his adversary, his facility in giving most severe punishment, in the return, is truly prominent. Ever on the wing, he assumes, as the necessity of the moment requires, either an offensive or defensive position with much adroitness.

As a hard hitter, we except no pugilist whatever—Gulley never struck with more force, or Cribb with greater ponderosity than Sam, whose blows are truly dreadful to encounter; and it has been the public expressed opinion of one of the most experienced and scientific pugilists in England, that he would be a complete match for the mighty Cribb, provided they were only to strike blow for blow. Cropley, who has entered the lists with Tom Belcher and Dutch Sam, has since declared, that he would sooner receive half an hour's milling from the former, than five minutes' punishment from the latter boxer.

Among his own persuasion (the Jews) he is an object of great notoriety, and no money is ever wanting to back him upon any pugilistic occasion, his integrity having been proved of the first quality:—

Good name in man or woman
Is the immediate jewel of their souls:
Who steals my purse steals trash, 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which naught enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed!

We have been credibly informed that Sam was once tampered with by the offer of a thousand pounds to lose a battle, on which great sums had been betted; but he spurned such a base attempt to degrade his character, with becoming spirit and indignation; and thereby preserved an unsullied reputation.

No pugilist appears to time his fights with so much solid judgment as Sam: in fact, he almost reduces his conquests to a certainty, by weighing them well in his mind, that if the pending battle in which he may be engaged does not appear quite clear to him, he is off, and forfeits his deposit.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE GAME
—OF—
WHIST.
Compiled from the Best Authorities,
—FOR THE—
NEW YORK CLIPPER.

WHIST:
From The Text of Hoyle.

[CONTINUED.]

SOME DIRECTIONS FOR PUTTING UP AT SECOND HAND, KING, QUEEN, KNAVE, OR TEN OF ANY SUIT, &c.

Suppose you have the king, and one small card of any suit, and that your right-hand adversary plays that suit; if he is a good player, do not put up the king, unless you want the lead, because a good player seldom leads from a suit of which he has the ace, but keeps it in his hand to bring in his strong suit after the trumps are played out.

Suppose you have a queen, and one small card, of any suit, and that your right-hand adversary leads that suit; do not put on your queen, because, suppose the adversary has led from the ace and knave, in that case, upon the return of that suit, your adversary finesses the knave, which is generally good play, especially if his partner has played the king, you thereby make your queen; but by putting on the queen, it shows your adversary that you have no strength in that suit, and consequently puts him upon finessing upon your partner throughout that whole suit.

In the former examples you have been informed when it is thought proper to put up the king or queen at second-hand; likewise observe, in case you should have the knave or ten of any suit, with a small card of the same, it is generally bad play to put up either of them at second hand, because it is five to two that the third hand has either ace, king, or queen, of the suit led; it therefore follows, that as the odds against you are five to two, and though you should succeed sometimes by this method of play, yet in the main you must be a loser; because it demonstrates to your adversaries that you are weak in that suit, and consequently they finesse upon your partner throughout that whole suit.

Suppose you have ace, king, and three small cards of any suit that your right-hand adversary leads; upon which you play your ace, and your partner the knave. In case you are strong in trumps, return a small one in that suit, in order to let your partner trump; and this consequence attends such play, viz.: you keep the command of that suit in your own hand, and at the same time it gives your partner an intimation that you are strong in trumps: and, therefore, he may play his game accordingly, either in attempting to establish a saw, or by trumping out to you, if he has either strength in trumps, or the command of the other suits.

Suppose A and B's game is scored six, the adversaries', C and D, is scored seven, and that nine rounds are played out, of which A and B have won seven tricks, and suppose no honors are reckoned in that deal; in this case A and B have won the odd trick, which puts their game upon an equality; and suppose A to have the lead, and that A has two of the smallest trumps remaining, with two winning cards of other suits: and suppose C and D have the two best trumps between them, with two other winning cards in their hands. *It* is eleven to three that C has not the two trumps; and likewise eleven to three that D has them not; the odds being so much in A's favor to win the whole stake, it is his interest to play a trump; for suppose the stake to be £70 depending, A and B win the whole, if he succeeds by this method; but, on the contrary, should he play the close game, by forcing C or D to trump first, he having won the odd trick already, and being sure of winning two more in his own hand. By this method his game will be scored nine to seven, which is about three to two, and, therefore, A's share of the £70 will amount only to £42, and A only secures £7 profit; but in the other case, upon supposition that A and B have eleven to three of the stake depending, as aforesaid, A, by playing his trump, is entitled to £35 out of the £70 depending.

The foregoing case being duly attended to, may be applied to the like purpose in other parts of the game.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO PLAY WHEN AN ACE, KING, OR QUEEN ARE TURNED UP ON YOUR RIGHT-HAND.

Suppose the ace is turned up on your right-hand, and that you have the ten and nine of trumps only, with ace, king and queen of another suit, and eight cards of no value. *Query*, How must this game be played? Begin with the ace of the suit of which you have the ace, king and queen, which is an intimation to your partner that you have the command of that suit; then play your ten of trumps, because it is five to two that your partner has king, queen, or knave of trumps; and though it is about seven to two that your partner has not two honors, yet, should he chance to have them, and they prove to be the king and knave, in that case, as your partner will pass your ten of trumps, and as it is thirteen to twelve against the last player for holding the queen of trumps, upon supposition your partner has it not, in that case, when your partner has the lead, he plays to your strong suit, and upon your having the lead, play the nine of trumps, which puts it in your partner's power to be almost certain of winning the queen if he lies behind it.

The foregoing case shows, that turning up of an ace against you may be made less beneficial to your adversaries.

If the king or queen are turned up on your right-hand, the like method of play may be made use of; but you are always to distinguish the difference of your partner's skill, because a good player will make a proper use of such play, but a bad one seldom.

Suppose the adversary on your right hand leads the king of trumps, and that you should have the ace and four small trumps, with a good suit; in this case it is your interest to pass the king; and though he should have king, queen, and knave of trumps, with one more, if he is a moderate player, he will play the small one, imagining that his partner has the ace; when he plays the small one, you are to pass it, because it is an equal wager that your partner has a better trump than the last player. If so, and that he happens to be a tolerable player, he will judge you have a good reason for this method, and consequently, if he has a third trump remaining, he will play it; if not, he will play his best suit.

A Critical Case to win an Odd Trick.—Suppose A and B partners against C and D, and the game to be nine all, and suppose all the trumps are played out, A being the last player, has the ace and four other small cards of a suit in his hand, and one thirteenth card remaining; B has only two small cards of A's suit; C has queen and two other small cards of that suit; D has king, knave, and one small card of the same suit. A and B have won three tricks, C and D have won four tricks; it therefore follows that A is to win four tricks out of the six cards in his hand, in order to win the game. C leads this suit, and D puts up the king: A gives him that trick, D returns that suit; A passes it, and C puts up his queen: thus C and D have won six tricks, and C imagining the ace of that suit to be in his partner's hand, returns it; by which means A wins the four last tricks, and consequently the game.

Suppose you should have the king and five small trumps, and that your right-hand adversary plays the queen; in that case do not put on the king, because it is an equal wager that your partner has the ace; and suppose your adversary should have queen, knave, ten, and one small trump, it is also an equal wager that the ace lies single, either in your adversary's hand or partner's; in either of which cases it is bad play to put on your king; but if the queen of trumps is led, and that you should happen to have the king, with only two or three trumps, it is the best play to put on the king, because it is good play to lead from the queen and one small trump only; and in that case should your partner have the knave of trumps, and your left-hand adversary hold the ace, you neglecting to put on the king lose a trick.

THE TEN OR NINE BEING TURNED UP ON YOUR RIGHT-HAND.

Suppose the ten is turned up on your right-hand, and that you should have king, knave, nine, and two small trumps, with eight other cards of no value, and that it is proper for you to lead trumps; in that case begin with the knave, in order to prevent the ten from making a trick; and though it is but about five to four that your partner holds an honor, yet if that should fail, by finessing the nine on the return of trumps from your partner, you have the ten in your power.

The nine being turned up on your right hand, and that you should have ten, eight, and two small trumps, by leading the knave it answers the like purpose of the former case.

You are to make a wide difference between a lead of choice and a forced lead of your partner's; because, in the first case, he is supposed to lead from his best suit, and finding you deficient in that, and not being strong enough in trumps, and not daring to force you, he then plays his next best suit; by which alteration, it is next to a demonstration that he is weak in trumps; but should he persevere, by playing off his first lead, if he is a good player, you are to judge him strong in trumps, and play your game accordingly.

There is nothing more pernicious than to change suits often, because in every new suit you run the risk of giving your adversary the tenace, and, therefore, though you lead from a suit of which you have the queen, ten, and three small ones, and your partner puts on the nine only, in that case, if you should happen to be weak in trumps, and that you have no tolerable suit to lead from, it is your best play to pursue the lead of that suit by playing your queen, which leaves it in your partner's option whether he will trump it or not, in case he has no more of that suit; but in your second lead, in case you should happen to have the queen or knave of any other suit, with one card only of the same suit, it would be better play to lead from your queen or knave of either of these suits, it being five to two that your partner has one honor at least in either of those suits.

When you have ace, king, and one small card of any suit, with four trumps, if your right-hand adversary leads that suit, pass it, because it is an equal wager that your partner has a better card in that suit than the third hand; if so, you gain a trick by it; if otherwise, as you have four trumps, you may not lose, because when trumps are played, you probably will have the long trump.

CAUTIONS NOT TO PART WITH THE COMMAND OF YOUR ADVERSARY'S GREAT SUIT, &c.

In case you are weak in trumps, and it does not appear your partner is very strong in them, be very cautious how you part with the command of your adversary's great suit; for suppose your adversary plays a suit of which you have the king, queen, and one small card only, the adversary leads the ace, and upon playing the same suit again you put on your queen, which makes it almost certain to your partner that you have the king; and suppose your partner refuses to that suit, do not play the king, because if the leader of that suit, or his partner, have the long trump, you risk the losing of three tricks to get one.

Suppose your partner has ten cards remaining, and it appears to you that they consist of trumps and one suit only, and supyose you should have king, ten, and one small card of his strong suit, with queen and two small trumps; in this case, you are to judge he has five cards of each suit, and therefore you ought to play out the king of his strong suit; and if you win that trick, your next play is to throw out the queen of trumps; if that likewise comes home, proceed to play trumps: this method of play may be made use of at any score of the game, except at four and nine.

The Trump turned up to be remembered.—It is so necessary that the trump turned up should be remembered, both by the dealer and his partner, that the dealer should always so place that card as to be certain of having recourse to it; for suppose it to be only a five, and that the dealer has two more, viz: the six and nine, if his partner trumps out with ace and king, he ought to play his six and nine; because, suppose your partner to have ace, king, and four small trumps, in this case, by your partner knowing you have the five remaining, you may win many tricks.

Your right-hand adversary leads a suit of which you have the ten and two small ones; the third hand puts up the knave, your partner wins it with the king; when your adversary leads that suit again, and plays a small one, do you put on your ten, because it may save your partner's ace, upon supposition that your right-hand adversary led from the queen.

Suppose you have the best trump, and that the adversary A has one trump only remaining, and that it appears to you that your adversary B has a great suit; in this case, though you permit A to make his trump, yet by keeping the trump in your hand, you prevent the adversary B from making his great suit; whereas, if you had taken out A's trump, it had made only one trick difference; but by this method you probably save three or four tricks.

The following Case happens frequently:—That you have two trumps remaining when your adversaries have only one, and it appears to you that your partner has one great suit; in this case always play a trump, though you have the worst, because by removing the trump out of your adversary's hand, there can be no obstruction to your partner's suit.

Suppose you should have three trumps when no one else has any, and that you should only have four cards of any certain suit remaining; in this case play a trump, which shows your partner that you have all the trumps, and also gives you a fair chance for one of your adversaries to throw away one card of the aforesaid suit; by which means, supposing that suit to have been once led, and one thrown away, makes five, and four remaining in your hand makes nine, there being only four remaining between three hands, and your partner having an equal chance to hold a better card in that suit than the last player, it therefore follows that you have an equal chance to make three tricks in that suit, which probably could not otherwise have been done.

Suppose you have five trumps, and six small cards of any suit, and are to lead; then lead from the suit of which you have six, because, as you are deficient in two suits, your adversary will probably trump out, which is playing your own game; whereas, had you begun with playing trumps, they would force you, and consequently destroy your game.

THE MANNER OF PLAYING SEQUENCES FURTHER EXPLAINED.

In trumps play the highest of your sequences, unless you should have ace, king, and queen; in that case play the lowest, in order to let your partner into the state of your game.

In suits which are not trumps, if you have sequence of king, queen and knave, and two small ones, whether you are strong in trumps or not, it is the best play to begin with the knave, because by getting the ace out of any hand, you make room for the whole suit.

And in case you are strong in trumps, supposing you should have sequence of queen, knave, ten, and two small cards of any suit, play the highest of the sequence, because, if either of the adversaries should trump that suit in the second round, you, by being strong in trumps, fetch out their trumps, and consequently make the remainder of that suit.

The like method may be taken in a sequence by knave, ten, nine, and two small cards of any suit.

If you have a sequence of a king, queen, knave, and one small card of any suit, whether you are strong in trumps or otherwise, play your king, and do the like by any inferior sequences, if you have only four in number.

But if you are weak in trumps, always begin with the lowest of the sequence, in case you have five in number; for suppose your partner to have the ace of that suit, he then makes it; and if you have the ace and four small cards of any suit, and are weak in trumps, and led from that suit, play the *ace*; and if you are very strong in *trumps*, you may play your game as backward as you please; but if you are weak in trumps, you must play the reverse.

Let us explain what is meant by being strong or weak in trumps.

If you have ace, king, and three small trumps.

King, queen, and three small trumps.
Queen, knave, and three small trumps.
Queen, ten, and three small trumps.
Knave, ten, and three small trumps.
Queen, and four small trumps.
Knave, and four small trumps.

In any of the aforesaid cases, you may be understood to be very strong in trumps, and therefore play by the foregoing rules, being morally assured of having the command.

If you have two or three small trumps only, you are weak in them.

What strength in trumps entitles you to force your partner at any point of the game?

Ace, and three small trumps.
King, and three small trumps.
Queen, and three small trumps.
Knave, and three small trumps.

If, by accident, either you or the adversaries have forced your partner, (though you are weak in trumps,) if he has had the lead, and does not choose to trump out, force him as often as the lead comes into your hand, unless you have good suits of your own to play.

If you should happen to have only two or three small trumps, and that your right hand adversary leads a suit of which you have none, trump it, which is an information to your partner that you are weak in trumps.

Suppose you have ace, knave, and one small trump, and that your partner trumps to you, suppose from the king and three small trumps, and suppose your right-hand adversary has three trumps, and that your left-hand adversary has the like number; in this case, by finessing your knave, and playing your ace, if the queen is on your right hand, you win a trick; but if the queen is on your left hand, and you should play the ace, and then return the knave, admitting your left-hand adversary put on the queen, which he ought to do, it is above two to one that one of the adversaries has the ten, and consequently you gain no tricks.

If your partner has led from the ace of trumps, and you have king, knave, and one small trump, by putting on your knave, and returning the king, it answers exactly the like purpose of the former rule.

In other suits practise the like method.

If you are strong in trumps, and have king, queen, and two or three small cards in any other suit, lead a small one, it being five to four that your partner has an honor in that suit, but if you are weak in trumps, you ought to begin with the king.

If your right-hand adversary leads a suit of which you have king, queen, and two or three small cards of the same suit, you being strong in trumps may pass it, because it is an equal wager that your partner has a better card in that suit than the third hand; if not, by your strength in trumps, you need not fear making that suit.

If your right-hand adversary leads a suit of which you have king, queen, and one small card, whether in trumps or not, put on the queen: also, if you have queen, knave, and one small card, put on the knave; and if you have knave, ten, and one small card, put on the ten; by putting up the second best, as aforesaid, your partner has an expectation of your having a better card or cards in the same suit; and by the calculations annexed to this treatise, he may judge what are the odds for or against him.

When you have ace, king, and two small cards in any suit, being strong in trumps, if your right-hand adversary leads that suit, you may pass it, because it is an equal wager that your partner has a better card in that suit than the third hand; if so you gain a trick by it, if otherwise, you need not fear to make your ace and king by your strength in trumps.

If you have the ace, nine, eight, and one small trump, and your partner leads he ten, in that case pass it, because, tunless the three honors lie behind you, you are sure of making two tricks; do the like if you should have the king, nine, eight, and one small trump; or the queen, nine, eight, and one small trump.

In order to deceive your adversaries, if your right-hand adversary leads from a suit of which you have ace, king and queen, or ace, king and knave, put on the ace; because that encourages the adversaries to play that suit again; and though you deceive your partner by this method of play, you also deceive your adversaries, which is of greater consequence in this case; because if you had put on the lowest of the tierce-major, or the knave, your right-hand adversary had made a discovery that the strength of that suit was against him, and consequently would have changed suits.

Suppose you have ace, ten, and one small card, in any suit; also the ace, nine, and one small card of another suit to lead, lead from the suit of which you have the ace, nine, and one small card, it being an equal wager that your partner has a better card in that suit than the third hand; if not, by your strength in trumps, you need not fear making that suit.

If your partner has led from the ace of trumps, and you have king, knave, and one small trump, by putting on your knave, and returning the king, it answers exactly the like purpose of the former rule.

In other suits practise the like method.

If you are strong in trumps, and have king, queen, and two or three small cards in any other suit, lead a small one, it being five to four that your partner has an honor in that suit, but if you are weak in trumps, you ought to begin with the king.

If your right-hand adversary leads a suit of which you have king, queen, and two or three small cards of the same suit, you being strong in tr

The New York Clipper,

A WEEKLY SPORTING PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

THE RING, THEATRICALS,
YACHTING, MUSIC,
CRICKET, ROWING, &c.

And the various sports of the

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NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

Harrison Trent, PROPRIETOR. } Frank Queen, EDITOR

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Answers to Correspondents.

Omega: ALL-FOURS.—"A, B, C, play 'All-Fours' with cards: A deals—B begs; A again deals; B stands and plays; C contends that he is entitled to a 'say,' and requests A either to deal again or turn up another card for trump. Please elucidate." C has no "say" in the matter.

P. C.—We know nothing about the paper you refer to, and hope you will excuse us for not inserting your communication. We do not wish to have the ill will of any of our cotemporaries, and though the paper you speak of seems, by your showing, to have repeatedly used scurrilous language in speaking of the CLIPPER, we yet have no desire for a controversy. The public would not be benefited by the argument, and therefore we hope our neighbor will see things in a proper light, when it becomes a little older. It has much to learn yet. We thank you for your kindness.

B. B. S.—Con and Jem Parker were in this city last week. We cannot inform you of their intentions. Probably they are on a sparring *tour*.

Daniel.—"How often is a Governor elected in the State of New York?" Once in two years.

C. J.: RAFFLE.—The two 37s take the two prizes. The person throwing 35 has no claim whatever.

A Young Turfite.—We believe Trustee was the only horse that ever trotted 20 miles in one hour.

Old Ped.—Spooner is said to have walked 7¼ miles in the hour.

Jerry B, Worcester, Mass.—"What is the meaning of the word tenace in card playing?" When the last to play holds the best and third-best of a suit, he is said to hold tenace of that suit.

Old Point.—The story of the Cabin Boy was originally published in the Sunday Dispatch.

Sotto, Newark.—This correspondent says he has a copy of the latest edition of "Fistiana," which he is willing to sell for $2 50. While giving this fact publicity for the benefit of our correspondent, we might also remark, for the benefit of our readers, that a still later edition will be issued in January next, which will then be offered for sale at $1.

W. St. John.—We know, positively, that Frank McIntyre came on to New York to make the match with Leese. A great majority of the challenges are merely put forth to draw custom to certain houses.

Turner, Albany.—We presume you can obtain Kerrigan's room, 22 White street. The St. Charles Theatre is now occupied every evening.

Inquirer.—We do not know what is the circulation of the Spirit of the Times.

A Subscriber from the start.—"1. Are there any good teachers of sparring in New York, and can you recommend one. 2. What are the terms per quarter." There are several very good teachers hereabouts; among them is Molineaux, whose card you will find in another column. 2. We do not know his terms—they are reasonable, however, we have no doubt.

Bowery.—Tom Briggs, the banjo-player, whose death took place in San Francisco, in October last.

Nebraska Bill.—Carnell, the Dey street murderer, is still in prison.

A. M. George, Baltimore.—It was not Molineaux, of Tom Cribb notoriety, who fought and beat Hammer Lane.

Reader, Philadelphia.—The "Amphitheatre's in the Bowery is not used as a circus now. A German theatrical company perform there—the interior having been altered.

Detective.—Yours is the second letter on the subject we have received since our last. The people you refer to are hardly worth noticing. We offer you our hearty thanks for the interest you manifest in our behalf. With you we heartily agree, that it is rather out of place for a German thief and an outlawed drug-seller to cast aspersions on any man's character. Were the treaty for the mutual delivery of criminals between America and some European countries fully carried out, such characters would soon [illegible] departure, handcuffed and branded, from a community which their presence only disgraces. Excuse us for not publishing your letter; it would only be the means of bringing certain parties from their present obscure position.

C. R J.—By referring to an Almanac for the year 1800, you can ascertain "what day of the month Easter Sunday came on."

Prize Fighting in America.

We remarked in our last, in a brief notice of the practice of giving challenges in this city, that we had no desire to see a Prize Fight in this country, on account of the operation of the law on that subject. There are some men in the community who seem to have an inordinate inclination to get up a prize battle, for what object we do not really know. These men, by the way, take good care to keep out of such affairs themselves. Now, we have the interest of the pugilistic fraternity more at heart than to wish to see two men engage in battle, not that we have an aversion to prize fighting, but because after the battle is over, they have to engage in another warfare, in which they always come off second best—we allude to the law. The law in this country in regard to Prize Fighting is extremely severe, and of late years more attention has been paid to the practical operation of that law, than in any previous period. The battle between Lilly and McCoy, in which the latter was killed, after one of the most desperate fights on record, aroused the authorities throughout the whole Union. Lilly was obliged to leave the country, as were several others known to be participators in the affair. Sullivan was arrested, tried, and sentenced to the State Prison for a term of years, from which he was subsequently pardoned. Pugilists were compelled to remain inactive for a long period, after the Lilly and McCoy battle. In the fight between Sullivan and Hyer, the law again interfered, and the men were chased from point to point, by the authorities of Maryland, and after the battle was over, then the Pennsylvania authorities woke up and Hyer was arrested in Philadelphia Although put to much inconvenience and expense, we believe both men managed to escape the prison. So in regard to the fight between Morrissey and Sullivan. The prize fought for was $2,000. Although after standing the worst kind of punishment for nearly one hour, both men were afterwards arrested, and only obtained their liberty by the payment of $1500 each, and even now we do not know that the Massachusetts law has not a claim to the bodies of both Sullivan and Morrissey. Gribbin and Parker to evade the United States law, went to Canada, (a distance of over 500 miles from where they resided,) at a very great expense, and owing to neither man being precisely acquainted with Canadian soil, the consequence was "no fight," and they returned to the city, wiser, but poorer men.

So we could go on and enumerate many more instances of a like character, but those we have already given are sufficient. We say again, then, we are not among those who would "pit" men against each other in the fistic arena, merely for the sport it affords to *outsiders*. We admire a truly scientific display of the exciting and manly art of self-defence, yet at the same time we do not desire to witness such an exhibition when it might eventuate in the imprisonment of the combatants, and be the means of bringing their families to want and misery. It is not every pugilist that can raise $1500 or $2,000, and thus save himself from imprisonment, as did Morrissey and Sullivan. There may be a few non-combatants who are willing to sacrifice the liberty of some of our pugilistic friends, in order that they, the said non-combatants, may emerge from their obscurity, and obtain a little notoriety in the Sporting World. We do not envy such characters their feelings, nor do we believe a single sporting man, a true-hearted sporting man would ever condescend to countenance, much less patronize such selfish, such narrow-minded beings. And yet there are such characters in existence; aye, and in this city, too. They would see their fellow men imprisoned, if thereby they could derive a little benefit from the excitement usually attending a prize fight. They would see the families of those imprisoned men dying perhaps, from starvation, but what would that be to *them*? *Their* selfish ends might be attained, but what care *they* for the wants of *others*? Out upon such things: men in human shape, but possessing not a single attribute of the honest man. It is all self, self, self.—In that little word is concentrated the *principles* of such "things," as we have depicted. Let the sporting world be aware of them, more especially the pugilistic fraternity, for it is our pugilistic friends these selfish individuals design to operate upon. Beware of such vipers, ere it is too late.

It has always been our desire to raise the character of the pugilist, in the estimation of the public, instead of trying to lower it. What we have achieved by our exertions, others would destroy; but their influence is so confined, that we confidently hope to see their efforts frustrated. Let us caution then, our friends. Let us advise them not to allow themselves to be *driven* into "ring encounters," or "bar-room fights," merely to gratify the desires of a few, who spring up to sow contention and discord in their ranks, and then leave them, to "reflect at leisure in a prison," on the evil consequences to which they have subjected themselves.

Yacht Building.

NEW-YORK VERSUS PHILADELPHIA.

There has been considerable discussion during the past year, in reference to the subject of Yacht building, and in reference to the respective merits of the builders, in New-York and Philadelphia. There seems to be great rivalry between the Yachtmen of the two cities, and several sailing contests have taken place in consequence; and although New-York built Yachts have had a "little" the advantage in a majority of them, yet our Philadelphia friends are unwilling to yield the palm of superiority in Yacht building to New York. For this we do not censure them—we glory in a man sticking up for his native place, even if its Hindoo or the Fejee Islands. To come to some kind of a settlement of the vexed question of Yacht building, we penned an article a few weeks since, in which we endeavored to prevail upon the builders of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., to unite on some plan by which to test the relative merits of the respective competitors, in the matter of Yacht building. Our Philadelphia friends signified a willingness, but offered nothing definite to encourage the movement. We waited to hear from the builders in this city, but were disappointed until the past week, when the following challenge to the Philadelphia builders put the matter in some sort of *ship-shape*.

CHALLENGE.

NEW-YORK VERSUS PHILADELPHIA YACHT BUILDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Clipper:

SIR,—As your Philadelphia correspondent still seems to think that Philadelphia built boats are the fastest in the world, and appears ready to back them as such, I will offer them an opportunity to test that fact, and also to show the world how they can beat New-York Yacht builders.

FISH & MORTON are now building for me a small Yacht, of 30 feet on the longest part, which I will sail against any Philadelphia built boat, not longer than my boat, viz: 30 feet, for from $250 to $500 aside.

The race to be sailed on the New-York Yacht course, in the month of May next. The boats to carry mainsail and jib only. $100 forfeit money to be put up when the match is made, and the balance before sailing. Yours,

CENTREBOARD.

The gentleman who gives the above challenge is personally known to us.—He is ready to make the match at any moment. We have no doubt our Philadelphia friends will respond, and thus bring the subject to a settlement. Of course all necessary arrangements can be made when the parties meet. At any rate, let us hear what Flints, Fat Jack, and others have to say as to the challenge being accepted by the Philadelphia boat builders.

COMING TO THE POINT.

Since the foregoing article was penned, we received the following challenge, from Philadelphia, for publication in the CLIPPER.

CHALLENGE.—"The Philadelphia built Yacht John S. Keyser, 44 feet long, owned by Andrew Luffberry, challenges any Yacht of her length, *in the world*, to sail a match for $500 or $1000. Forfeit money ready at Poult's, Kensington. This challenge is open till further notice."

Now, then, we are beginning to understand each other. Here are two challenges, one from the New Yorkers, and the other from our Philadelphia friends. Though differing essentially in the length of boats, we have no doubt a compromise can be effected, or, what is better still, both challenges may be accepted. Philadelphia Yachtmen, if they feel inclined to accept "Centreboard's" challenge, have plenty of time in which to build a boat to compete with the one building for "Centreboard." We hope they will go to work, and build one. In this way a very fair estimate may be made of the merits of the builders. Philadelphia builders certainly cannot advance any good reasons for not accepting "Centreboard's" challenge; neither can the builders of New-York lay claim to superiority in Yacht building if they refuse to take up the gauntlet thrown down by the "Keyser." The challenge, it will be seen, is world-wide, and, if unaccepted, places the builders of Philadelphia A No. 1. What have New-York builders to say in response to the Keyser's challenge, and what response will the Philadelphian's make to Centreboard. That both challenges are given in good faith, we can truthfully attest. Who's ahead? Philadelphia or New-York Yacht builders? See next week's CLIPPER.

Trial of a Philadelphia Fire Engine.

On Monday afternoon the new engine built by Mr. John Agnew, for the United States Engine Company, was tried in Morgan street, Philadelphia. The apparatus was in its rough state, having been put together in the morning for the purpose of testing its power to throw water, and the trial made could scarcely be considered a fair test of the distance water could be forced, if the machinery was in proper working condition. The streams were thrown horizontally from the side of the engine, through eight and nine-tenth inch nozzles, and the distance attained through the eight-tenth inch nozzle 173 feet, and the larger size 181 feet 6 inches. A large number of persons were present to witness the trial, some of whom expressed satisfaction at the result, while others evinced regret. The engine has 8½ inch chambers, and 8 inch stroke. The box is 9 feet 2 inches long, and the entire apparatus is built in the most substantial manner, with all the improvements recently introduced into apparatus of this kind.

A GREAT RACE

Pedestrianism Extraordinary.

TWO MILE DASH.

One of the greatest and most desperately contested races we ever remember to have witnessed was that which took place in New York on the 7th inst.

The race was for a purse of $10,000—a single dash of two miles—the first in to take the purse. There were four entries, viz: Horatio Seymour, Myran H. Clark, Daniel Ullman, and Greene C. Bronson. Of the merits of these runners, it may not be out of place to say a few words.

Horatio Seymour is well known on the turf, having won the great purse of 1852, as well as several minor affairs. It was supposed that the great exertions he made in 1852 had broken him down completely, and that he would not be able to take part in the contest of 1854. He seems to have taken great care of himself in the meantime, however, and by a rigid course of training, under those skilful trainers, Rynders and Cochrane, who have been most watchful of their man, that he might not be led astray by knowing ones, he was brought forward for the present contest in capital condition, and though looked upon as somewhat stale, at first sight, was finally taken by the fancy as their favourite, and backed as such against the field.

Clark is but little known in the sporting world, He run for a small stake a year or two since, and won. He was brought forward for the present race, as a *dark one*, by Bill Seward, who has had him in training since the Sweepstakes of 1852. He had never run in a two mile race, and it was not certain that he could hold out that distance.—Seward, however, and Weed, his assistant, had had a *private trial* of their man, and everything being satisfactory, they determined to enter him, make or break. Clark was at once put to work to train. Horace Greeley, an old sporter, and a regular sharp one, having one eye to his man, and another to himself, was entrusted with the duty of rubbing him down, washing, physicking him, &c., while the pedestrian exercises were conducted by Bill Seward, he being the best runner, although greatly worn-out by previous contests.

Weed and Greeley did the *dirty work* between them. The well-known character of the trainers had the effect of making Clark take a commanding position in the betting, though many *real* friends of the man would not risk a "su markee" on the event, because Bill Seward is known to be a tricky man, and would sell his best friend for a consideration. However, Clark was brought forward in good condition, and appeared quite confident.

Ullman is a pedestrian of whom *nothing is known*—he was entered as an Indian, but Greeley says he is a Hindoo, born in the Feejee Islands, or at Tinicum.—Certain it is, the man can give no account of himself, and actually *knows nothing* about anything but *running*, at which he seems to be *wide awake*. Who brought him forward, or who trained him, we have been unable to ascertain. What he has ever done in the pedestrian line, previous to this race, seems to be veiled in complete mystery. Be this as it may, his appearance was not inferior to either of his competitors, and though he was not so great a favorite in the betting as Seymour or Clark, still there were those present who were ready to bet he would not be last.

Bronson, at the time the race was first spoken of, refused to "go in," never having run a two mile heat. He was known to have good bottom, however, and that, it was supposed would be sufficient to carry him through successfully. After much persuasion, he concluded to enter. Dan Dickinson, a runner of considerable experience, was appointed to take charge of Bronson, and bring him to the scratch in "proper fettle." Dan found his man rather obstinate—he would have his own way—would not mind the instructions of his trainer—indulged once or twice in "strong drink," when he ought to have avoided it, and absolutely refused to take proper exercise in the country. The consequence was, that on his appearance at the score he looked care-worn and downcast; in fact, the man was more fit to be in his bed than on the turf; his friends were backward in supporting him, and had it not been for the persuasions of some of Clark's friends, we really believe he would not have started.

THE TRACK.

The match was made for the race to take place on the 7th of November, rain or shine, on the New York State Course. The track was heavy, and in rather bad order, rain having fallen just previous to the start.

CHOOSING JUDGES AND REFEREE.

The importance of the contest rendered it necessary that good and responsible men should be selected to act as Judges and Referee. To this end, Elias W. Leavenworth, Secretary of State; Eldridge G. Spaulding, State Treasurer; James M. Cook, Comptroller; and Ogden Hoffman, Attorney General, were selected; the first acting as Referee.

TOSSING FOR POSITION.

A toss was had for position, which resulted in Seymour obtaining the inside; Clark next; then Bronson; the Hindoo, or Fejee, or whatever he is, on the outside. This matter being arranged, the word was given for the men to take their places in the positions assigned them, at the score. They soon appeared, all neatly attired in running costume, and presented a noble appearance, as they waited with seeming impatience the word. The rules were read—which stipulated that the race was to be a fair race; no outsiders were to get on the track; the men were not to run against each other purposely, or use any unfair means to win the race. It was to be a fair trial of speed between four good men, and all that was wanting was a clear course and no favors. Having finished the reading of the rules, the starting Judge asked if all were ready; receiving an affirmative answer, he gave the word for

THE START.

Scarcely had the word "go" escaped the lips of the Judge, ere the four competitors started in the most beautiful order. Seymour soon began to draw slightly ahead of Clark and Bronson, but the Fejee held his own. On nearing the quarter pole Seymour was still ahead, with the inside position—the Hindoo was but a yard in the rear, having passed Clark, who led Bronson a long distance. The condition of Bronson began to exhibit itself, and it was plainly to be seen he would soon be distanced. Seymour dashed ahead at a tremendous pace, which it would be impossible for him to hold any length of time. He continued at this gate to the half mile pole, when he appeared to be a little distressed, and slackened his speed. At this point, the Fejee, who had been making good time, made a brush, passed Seymour, and immediately took the inside position, *leading the field* by half a score of yards, but going at *too high a rate of speed to last*. Clark, who was going at a steady pace, began to close the gap between himself and Seymour, but Seymour was not to be had, and put on the steam, opening the gap still wider, and drawing closer to the Fejee, who entered on the last quarter of the first mile about three yards in advance. Bronson, who was falling still further in the rear at every stride, was finally obliged to relinquish the contest, and was led off the ground in a state of utter prostration. The race was now between the three.—Rynders, before reaching the mile pole, bathed his man's head with water, and gave him a *sponge slightly saturated with spirits*, to moisten his mouth as he went along. This served to revive him, and he soon made up for work, dashed away at full speed, catching the Fejee, and passing him like a shot, at the mile. The Fejee endeavored to regain his position, but he lacked the speed—the *spirits* of his adversary did the business, and he had the mortification to see his antagonist increase the distance between them; Clark's pace was beautiful—instead of losing ground, he began to gain. The Fejee had made the most of his running after passing the first quarter—his wind began to fail him now, and though he still showed a fair pace, it was not what it was in the first part of the race. Had he had a *suck at Seymour's sponge*, we have no doubt he would never have been headed in the race.

Clark's steady running was now beginning to tell upon his opponents—he had already breasted the Fejee, and here a pretty trial of speed took place between the two, the Hindoo struggling every nerve to lead Clark, while the latter, in spite of the Hindoo's rapid strides, steadily worked himself ahead. At this point of the contest, the excitement was immense. The quarter-pole was passed in the following order:—Seymour first, leading Clark about ten yards, who in turn led the Fejee three yards. Clark's pace was the best for a long heat, but Seymour's brushes were not to be slighted. On going to the half, Clark gained considerably, though 2 to 1 was still current that Seymour would win the race, with few takers.—The Fejee, though losing ground, was not to be frightened off the track—he determined, although he had now no chance to win, except through an accident, to go the entire distance, to show his backers that he did his best to win. Clark had now almost caught Seymour, who turned to look at his followers.—This look had well nigh proved fatal to him, for Clark immediately went in front, made an effort, and took the pole from his opponent. Seymour took a suck at his old friend, the *sponge*, made one of his favorite brushes, caught his opponent, and in this way continued past the half mile pole. Another suck, and Seymour had the inside again, with his antagonist close on his heels. Weed here put a little *cold water* on Clark's head, but gave him *no sponge*. The effect was wonderful—he started off at a good pace, shot in front again, was again passed, and again went in front. Another *suck at the sponge* by Seymour—the sponge did not fail, Clark was in the rear again. It is impossible to attempt to describe the scene at this moment. The backers of Seymour began to be cautious about offering odds. First it had been 2 to 1; then it was 5 to 4, and now it was at evens. Few cared to invest, however. The contest was so close, that it might eventually terminate in a dead heat between the two. Those who had in the first part of the race bet large odds, were looking out for opportunities to hedge.

The half-mile pole was left behind, Clark getting slightly ahead, but unable to take the pole—another effort, however, and he had it. Considerable hedging going on. The friends of Seymour shouted to their man—Rynders *soaked the sponge in spirits again*, and Seymour took a hearty draught. The case had become desperate. He made up for another brush, and passed the third-quarter pole, showing a little in advance. Clark was soon with him, however, and the contest waxed warmer and warmer, House, No. 130 State street, Albany.

the friends of the men began to crowd on the track, and almost shut out the pedestrians from view. The Feejee was still on the go, but a considerable distance in the rear. The crowd became more boisterous—the men were encompassed closer and closer, and it was feared for a moment that the whole affair would end in a row.

"Who's ahead?" "Clark. No—its Seymour—no, it *is* Clark after all." "Now Seymour's got him—$500 on Seymour!" "I'll take that." "No—I mean $500 on Clark." "Well I'll take *that*," says a Seymour man, but Clark by this time was in the rear again, and the money was put away. Ain't they going along beautiful—the Fejee's blanket would cover them both—neck and neck, and Clark's steady pace doing wonders. They're on the home stretch, now, and as the purse looms in view, each man does his best. Now Clark has it—now Seymour; Clark again ahead. They were now about 200 yards from home—the crowd more excited than ever—"stand back, give the men a chance." "Go it, Clark." "Now you've got him, Seymour," and Seymour had him sure enough, but just at this moment a shout was heard, and a couple of hundred sporters came rushing forward, yelling at the top of their voices—who they were, no one could tell—perfect strangers to all. They attacked the crowd, sent all hands off the track, helter skelter, knocking down the Seymour men on all sides. "Hurra, for the Schuyler boys," shouts one of the new comers, and a perfect scream went up for the Schuyler boys. Everybody was in amazement. "Who are the Schuyler boys?" "We'll show you," responds one, and immediately the racers who were still going ahead, were surrounded, and just as Seymour had got his opponent "good," and thought to win for a certainty, part of this crowd of out-siders, got in front of Seymour, while the balance gathered behind Clark, and by a tremendous effort *shoved him in ahead*, and he was declared the winner by the skin of his teeth. The Fejee soon came up, and thus ended one of the most exciting races of modern times.

REMARKS.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Seymour's style of running. He surprised even the most sanguine of his friends, and had it not been for the interference and outrageous conduct of those outsiders, the "Schuyler boys," Seymour most certainly would have won the race.

Clark, for a long distance, is a capital runner. His steady pace and his perfect confidence at all times, was the theme of admiration.

The Fejee doubtless owes his defeat to the fact that he had had no training. For a man to come on a track, and contend for a heavy stake without any previous training, and without an attendant or word of advice throughout the race, is absurd—and yet *the Fejee run well*, and in the first mile it was not a sure thing for either of the other candidates, for the *unknown* kept the lead for some time, and it was only the *sponge* for Seymour, and the *cold water* for Clark that enabled them to pass him. If taken in hand by some good sporter, like Sam Houston, he will doubtless make good time in his future contests.

Bronson should not have been persuaded to enter. The man was not well, and it was nothing but cruelty to suffer him to "go in." He did it for the sake of his friends, however, and will feel the effects of it for some time.

Owing to the conduct of the "Schuyler boys," the Judges and Referee have concluded to investigate the whole affair; therefore it is impossible to say who will take the purse, although Clark *did* get in first. Without the *pushing* of those interlopers from a place never before heard of, it is more than probable that Seymour would have won.

Life and Battles of Old Dutch Sam.

We commence in this week's CLIPPER the Life and Battles of the celebrated Old Dutch Sam. Sam proved himself to be one of the best men of the day, and there have been but few to take his position in the Prize Ring.

Challenge to the North Star.

James Winterfield, better known in sporting circles as the German Stag, called upon us a day or two since, and requested us to state that he, the Stag, is ready to make a match to walk the North Star seven miles, for a stake of $100 a side, the match to come off in three weeks. Should the Star be willing to accept the challenge, he is requested to call at the house of Wm. Butler, Ninth avenue, on Thursday evening, 23d inst., between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock.

Foot Race at Albany.

A foot race took place in Albany a short time since, between John Forrester and Bill Doran, for $50 aside—distance, 75 yards. The race took place in State street, from the Park House to Eagle street, the run being rather up hill.—Forrester was the favorite, and he was backed quite freely at odds, which was as freely taken by the friends of Doran. On starting Forrester took the lead, but he was soon over-hauled by Doran, who passed him, and went in ahead, in 8½ seconds. The contest was quite spirited, and was witnessed by some 500 spectators.

Novel Pedestrianism.

A young man in Albany, named Bill Garret, offers to run a race with any man, each to carry a 56 lb. weight in each hand. He is willing to stake $50 on the issue, and can be seen at the Park

The Ring in New York.

A Match at Last.

PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN FRANK McINTYRE AND JACK LEESE.

Mr Frank McIntyre of Philadelphia, and Jack Leese of New York, have come to terms at last.

McIntyre and Leese met in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, 21st inst., and signed articles to fight in eleven weeks from that date, for $300 aside.

To Charles Holmes.

Sir,—Having noticed that you intend to challenge me, at your benefit next Tuesday evening, I hereby inform you that I will not be there, but will meet you to make a match at the house of Izzy Lazarus, on Monday evening next.

SCOTTY.

Davis' Sparring Exhibition.

Tom Davis will give his first Sparring Exhibition in Boston, on Saturday evening, 25th inst., at the National Theatre. Several of the fraternity in Boston have promised to assist, and the Exhibition bids fair to be a good one.

The Great Dog Fight.

The fight between the celebrated dogs Connaught Lad and Red Jack, for $200, will come off at McLaughlin's on the 6th of December. This promises to be an exciting affair, and considerable money has been wagered on the result.

Pigeon Shooting.

MATCH AT POTTSVILLE, PA.

A match has just been made between George Allton, of Wadesville, and Joseph Bilby, of Gold-mine Gap, to shoot at 10 birds each, for the sum of $100 a side. Terms of the match—1 oz. shot; 21 yards rise; 30 boundary. The shooting is to take place at Pottsville, Pa., on Monday next, 27th inst. The odds appear to be on Bilby, at 5 to 4.

Now-a-Day's.

The Now-a-Day's Guard will parade for target practice on Thanksgiving day, 30th inst. This corps will muster eighty rank and file, who for discipline will vie with many of our *crack* companies. They are commanded by Mr. G. B. Winans, a gentleman well qualified for the post entrusted to him.

Oliver Guard.

This company of jolly boys will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening next, to complete their arrangements for their visit to Providence on Christmas day. Every member is expected to appear in full uniform on this occasion.

Poor Tom Briggs.

We were pained to hear a few days since of the decease of the well-known banjo player, Tom Briggs. Mr. Briggs, by his gentlemanly conduct, had made for himself a host of friends in private life, and in his professional capacity, he was a general favorite. As a delineator of negro eccentricities, and as a performer on the banjo, he had few superiors. He rendered himself famous in New York, by his celebrated description of a race up Broadway between one of Kipp & Brown's stages and an Adams' Express Wagon. Who does not remember the humor with which he announced the progress of the race—"Now, Kipp's ahead—now Adams' ahead—now they're *both* ahead!"

Mr. Briggs went with Mr. E. P. Christy's company to San Francisco, a short time since, in the best of spirits and in perfect health. He reached his destination, however, only to die in a strange land, being taken down with the typhus fever, of which disease he died on the 23d of October, the evening the Christy troupe were to commence their performances.

We understand that the friends of the deceased contemplate getting up a testimonial for the family of Mr. Briggs, and that Mr. Wood has kindly tendered the use of his hall for the occasion. We hope the profession will assist in rendering the testimonial a substantial benefit to the family of a deceased brother. They can do it, if they will, and that they will willingly come forward on the proposed occasion, we have not the slightest doubt.

Steam Fire Engines.

A correspondent at Cincinnati in speaking of a steam fire engine in that city, says;—"The machine was brought out for our inspection immediately after dinner. It is on heavy wheels, and easily drawn by horses to the required location. In eight minutes from the time of lighting its fire, the engine threw two large streams of water through some hundred feet of hose, and upon the roof of a five-story warehouse. Upon an emergency, I understand it may be made to throw six streams at once. Two streams poured out a perfect deluge of water, however, sufficient, I should think, to drown the worst possible riot extended over an unusual surface. The cost of this machine is about $10,000.

Colt's Revolvers.

The English papers state that the number of repeating pistols, or revolvers, manufactured by Colt for the last two years, amounts to *two hundred thousand*. The Viceroy of Egypt has lately ordered five thousand of them for the equipment of his cavalry; and the British Board of Ordnance dispatched, some time ago, ten thousand to the Baltic fleet.

Barnum's Travelling Menagerie.

SALE OF THE WILD ANIMALS—GATHERING OF SHOWMEN AT EAST NEW YORK.

The collection of wild animals belonging to Barnum, S. B. Howes, Strattan and Avery Smith, which has been on exhibition in the United States for several years past, was sold at public auction on Wednesday, 15th inst., near East New York.

This sale terminated the partnership of the above gentlemen, who had been associated in the show business for four years. The horses it will be recollected, were sold at Tattersall's a short time ago.

The sale begun at 11 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Hammond, auctioneer of the New York Tattersalls. There were about one hundred persons in attendance, including Messrs. Sands, Titus, Barnum, Seth B. Howes, Avery Smith, Robinson of Cincinnati, Quick, Stratton, Cushing and Nathans, men well known in the exhibition business. The animals were sold at low prices. The male and female giraffes, *Colossus* and *Cleopatra*, were bid in by Mr. Barnum. They are now at the American Museum, and are valued at $7,500 each.

The rhinoceros was next offered, but no bids were made. He is now in New York.

The seven elephants were then offered in one lot. They are named Pizarro, Mogul, Fanny, (female) Canada, Jenny, (female) Mary (female,) and Tom Thumb. The smallest elephant, 'Tom Thumb,' weighs about 2,000 pounds. He was exhibited as the 'baby elephant,' a few years ago, but he is now nearly as large as the others. The largest elephant weighs about 5,500 pounds.

Barnum and Howes imported these elephants from Ceylon in 1849, at a cost of $3,000 each. Their daily food while travelling about the country consists of 200 pounds of hay and two bushels of oats, and each drinks during the same time a half barrel of water.

The first bid on the elephants was $1,000 for the seven in one lot. The bids run up to $2,000, 2,100, 2,200 and were knocked down to S. B. Howes for $2,300.

The next lot comprised the following animals in cages.

Two lions and one lioness, performing animals; Asiatic lion and lioness; Royal Bengal tiger; hunting leopard and zebra; black bear; spotted hyena; alpacca; prairie wolf; striped hyena; monkeys, parrots, wagons, canvas, etc.

The zebra was imported by Mr. Angevine, about twelve years ago, from Africa. There were three brought to this country in the same vessel, at the same time, but this is now the only one living.

Mr. J. B. Howes imported the white camel from Cario, Egypt, with seven others, about seven years ago. All are dead except this one. They cost $1500 each. There is also a small camel among the lot. He was raised in Schenectady.

The bids on the above lots commenced at $1,500 and run to $2,500, sold to Mr. S. B. Howes.

Two ornamented travelling wagons, owned by Tom Thumb, were sold at $35 and $10 each. One had painted on it, with several portraits of the General on each side.

'General Tom Thumb's ponies and carriage. Presented by Queen Victoria.' The other, painted in similar style, had painted on it in large letters:

'General Tom Thumb's Baggage.'

After the sale, Barnum purchased one of the elephants, which he said he intended for work on his farm.

A gentleman asked Barnum if the rhinoceros would not be useful for farm-work, and whether he would draw. Barnum said he did not know, but he had found that he did not *draw* at the Museum.

Base Ball.

A return match between the Knickerbockers and Eagle Ball Clubs was played on Friday 17th inst., at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, the Eagles winning by one run, as will be seen by the statement below.

KNICKERBOCKERS.

HANDS OUT.						Runs.
INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	
Neilbur	1	2	0	0	2	
Dupignac	0	3	0	0	0	2
Enger	2	0	0	0	0	4
Talman	2	0	0	0	0	3
Curry	0	0	1	1	3	1
Winslow	3	0	2	0	0	3
Birney	0	0	0	0	2	3
Simpkins	0	1	0	3	0	4
Kissam	0	0	3	0	0	3
Runs each inning	2	2	2	4	11	34

EAGLES.

HANDS OUT.						Runs.
INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	
Gibbs	0	1	0	0	0	
Winterbottom	0	2	3	0	0	4
Place	1	0	1	1	3	2
Hyatt	2	0	2	2	0	1
T. Smith	0	0	0	3	0	
Colgate	0	0	0	0	0	
Leonard	3	0	0	0	2	
Cotheal	0	0	3	0	0	3
Houseman	0	2	2	2	3	22
Runs each inning	3	10	3	3	3	

First Annual Ball of the Apollo Qadrille Party.

This affair took place on Tuesday evening the 14th inst., at the Apollo Assembly Rooms, 6th Avenue, cor. of 43d street. We dropped in for a few minutes and found the room well filled with both sexes. The costumes were various and beautiful, and if we were to single out a particular one, we think that the manager of the association, Mr Redpath, who appeared as Don Cesar, wore the richest dress in the room. "Night," "Morning," and "Jack Shepperd" were well represented by the ladies so attired. The "Goddess" was in truth a perfect *goddess*. This charracter was represented by a very charming young lady. Being unacquainted with those present we are unable to give a full report of the ball.

A Four-wheeled Squirt.

A fire-engine has just been introduced into one of the back towns of Wisconsin. The editor speaking of it calls it a four-wheeled squirt.

MEETING OF AN AMERICAN CLIPPER AND A BRITISH LINE OF BATTLE SHIP.—Capt. Baker, of the clipper ship Herald of the Morning, arrived yesterday from Callao, reports that on the 11th inst., he passed near a line of battle ship, which fired a gun for him to heave to, which was done. On her coming up she proved to be the British ship Proserpine, and immediately stood off again, steering S. S. W.

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ANIMALS—GATHERING EAST NEW YORK.

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	1	2 3 4 5	
	1	2 0 0 2	2
	0	3 0 0 0 0	4
	2	0 0 0 0	3
	0	0 1 1 1 3	1
	3	0 2 0 0	3
	0	0 0 2 0	3
	0	1 0 3 0	1
	0	0 3 0 0	3
	0	0 0 0 0	4
inning....	2	2 2 4 1 1	

EAGLES.

HANDS OUT.			Runs.
	1	2 3 4 5	
	0	1 0 0 0	4
	0	2 3 0 0 0	2
	1	0 1 1 3	1
	2	0 2 2 0	3
	3	0 0 3 0	3
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	3	0 0 0 2	2
	0	0 2 2 2	3
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AQUATICS.

Opening of the Franklin Institute.

YACHT MODELS &c.

PHILA. Nov. 17th, 1854.

DEAR CLIP.—The Institute opened on the 12th inst. The display is not so fine as heretofore, owing, we presume, to a deficiency of room. The models for sail boats are unusually elegant, however, and great pains has been taken by the officers of the Institute to arrange them with artistic taste, and to the best advantage.

No. 50. Model of the yacht Zenith, Wm. Kirk, designer, has easy lines fore-and-aft, but too lumpy amidships.

No. 55. Fancy Model, executed by Glazier & Myers. Rather too logey.

No. 64. Model of the sail boat Naaiad, T. W. Davis, draughtsman, is a *beautiful* piece of wood and reflects great credit on the profession of *model making*.

No. 73. Model of the Pungee Schooner Morning Light, designed by Isaac Mathews. This is really excellent, as a trial of the experiment has shown. The Schooner looks, when under way, more like a yacht than a working vessel, and works like one of centre-board build; her lines, when canted to one side, are perfect.

No 75. Model of the skiff America, (30 feet long) Wm. Krouse modeler, is too old-fashioned, heavy looking, and wall-sided, — comparing unfavorably with the highly finished, light, and stylish bits of wood around.

No. 79. Model of a steamer, handsomely finished and executed, and is doubtless *the* shape for a propeller, designed by F. Dandson.

No. 80. Model of the *crack* yacht John S. Keyser, Andrew Luffberry, maker, not so handsomely finished as some of the other designs, but looks what it really is, the minature of a *fast one*, a "real goer."

Speaking of models, we saw one a day or so ago, out side of the exhibition, that takes all down; it was designed by John Brynan, Esq., for a 25 feet skiff, which is in process of building, by the young but expert marine architects, Messrs. Weeks & Wetherel, originators of the celebrated *Skimming Dish*. The only fault our severest scrutiny could suggest is a *leetle* fullness on the water-line aft. This, however, if a fault at all, is so slight that it soon is lost sight of in the many perfections. It is one of the most really beautiful and perfectly symmetrical models it has been our good fortune to look at, and we have seen a *few*. Mr. G. Krouse of the Liberty, also a splendid boat, will have to look to it,—e'h?

We will continue our criticisms on other specimens in the model line on exhibition in our next. Scud, America, Loper's crack yacht, Chalmer's, Logan's, and others.

Yours, truly, FLINTS.

Charleston, S. C., Regatta.

FIRST DAY—Nov. 13.

The boat regatta took place on the 13th, and resulted in the Evelyn, a South Carolina boat, winning the prize, beating the Georgia boat.

SECOND DAY.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 16]

The wind blowing freshly from the southwest at the hour designated for the commencement of the sports yesterday, the track of the races was changed, on account of the roughness of the water, to the Cooper River, in front of the city, starting from opposite the wharf at the foot of Laurens-street, and terminating at Boyce's wharf. The starting judges were William McK. Parker and Captain Vincent; the terminating judges were Captain Coste, R. W. Bacot, and F. Porcher.

FIRST RACE.

Second class boats—Entrance fee, $15—Prize, $300.

Becky Sharp, (canoe,) 43 feet, 8 oars, by J. Hamilton Couper, of Georgia; steered by M. Couper.

Susan Clarke, 40 feet, 8 oars, by E. M. Clarke, of James Island; steered by Mr. Constantine Bailey.

Younger Sister, 45 feet, 10 oars, by J. R. Wilson, Jr., of St. Paul's; steered by Mr. O. Bailey.

The start was perfectly even, the Becky Sharp having the choice of position, on the inside, and for some time the boats kept abreast, but after feeling each other's strength, the Becky Sharp gradually drew out in front, closely followed by the younger Sister, and notwithstanding a most beautiful and spirited contest, their relative positions were maintained until the close of the race, the Becky Sharp winning by a length; Younger Sister second, and the Susan Clarke well up. Time, 6 min. 36 sec.

Thus has Georgia, in the person of her gallant representative, vindicated her prowess from the discredit resulting from the previous day's defeat. Indeed, it is hard to imagine, when looking at his beautiful boat, and his athletic and well-trained crew, how Mr. Couper can be anything else but successful in such contests.

SECOND RACE.

Fourth class boats; entrance fee, $10; prize, $150.

Chicare, 35 feet, 6 oars, by W. D. Walter, of Charleston; steered by Mr. Walter.

Colleton, 35 feet, 6 oars, by J. R. Wilson, Jun., of St. Paul's; steered by Mr. C Bailey.

Joaquin, 35 feet, 6 oars, by S. G. Bailey, of Charleston; steered by Mr. S. Bailey.

At the signal the boats started, the Joaquin having the inner track, Colleton the middle, and Chicare outside. The Chicare after a struggle, took the lead, the Colleton following, and Joaquin close behind. These positions were held for about half the distance, when the Chicare was observed to flag, and it was evident that her crew could not maintain the rapid pace at which they started. The Colleton now began to draw out in front, closely followed by Joaquin; and after a most aninating struggle, which was continued to the terminating post, the Colleton was declared the victor by a scant two lengths, Joaquin second, and Chicare a good third. Time, 6 min. 20 sec.

The Quickest Passage on Record.

The American clipper Comet, of 1,836 tons, Capt. Gardiner, coal laden, arrived in this harbor (Hong Kong) on Saturday, Sept. 9, from Liverpool, having made the passage in less than 85 days—the fastest yet recorded. We have been furnished with the annexed particulars: "The Comet left her anchorage on 16th June, at 1 P. M., and anchored in Hong Kong harbor on 9th September, at 1 P. M., making 84 16/24 days mean time from anchor to anchor, and 83 23/24 days from pilot to pilot. She sailed in straight course, from noon to noon, 17,500 geographical miles, making an average of about 215 milds per day, or a little more. The best day's run was 350 miles, geographical. The ship has made this passage without losing sail, spar or rope, and is as tight, staunch and strong as when she left Liverpool."—*Hong Kong Register.*

[The Comet was built by Mr. W. H. Webb, of this city.]

A Model for Modern Shipbuilders.

The largest ocean steamship (says the *Sailor's Magazine*) now plying on the Atlantic, bears precisely the proportion in length, breadth and depth, that are recorded concerning Noah's ark. The dimensions of the Atlantic steamers are, length 322 feet, beam 50 feet, depth 28½ feet. The dimensions of the ark were, length 300 cubits, breadth 50 cubits, depth 30 cubits. The ark, therefore, was nearly twice the size, in length and breadth, of these vessels, the cubit being nearly 22 inches; both had upper, lower and middle stories. After all the equipments of forty-two centuries, which have elapsed since the deluge, the shipbuilders have to return to the model afforded by Noah's ark.

Incidents connected with the late Regatta at Tacony, 'Centreboard' &c.

OUR CORNER, 18th Nov., 1854.

DEAR CLIP.—The result of the late Regatta having caused no little dissatisfaction, another has therefore been gotten up for the 1st Dec., to sail over the same ground,—which will doubtless be *some race*. The last grand dash was certainly an "uncimin" affair throughout. It is pretty generally supposed the Bianca lost the race on account of a *Goslen* (Chris. Goslin) sailing her,—a very fair conclusion in our opinion. The Harvey took the mud several times on her way down, owing to Big Billey's not being *sound* on bottom *up* stream, though fully acquainted with every cat-fish hole, and pebble *down*. It will therefore be seen our old friend has a *downward* tendency—besides this, the peak halyards stranded, and the sail slobbered off dreadfully, preventing her from coming near the wind. Every yachtman free of prejudice we opine will bear us out in the opinion that the Harvey could have (free of accident) won the race quite easily. That she did *no* sailing on a wind on this occasion is fair to suppose, seeing the Flying Cloud closed 2 minutes on her. It is truly laughable to see how matters change after a race. We over heard two *knowing ones* (over this way) expaciating on the beauty and rare sailing qualities of the Scud *after* the race,—though they were loudest in her condemnation *before* it. We may say they were entirely blind to the perfections of this truly magnificent yatch, until her unprecedented success gave them an "eye opener." Thus it is in whatever is undertaken in life, plan as you will, however so skilful, if you *fail* you are a *fool*; if you succeed, though by mere chance, or through sheer ignorance, you are an *angel*. Had the brave old boys of the Revolution been defeated in their mighty scheme of Independence, they whose memories are now worshipped would have gone to dust branded as *traitors*. But a truce to moralizing—so long as the world stands, men will be inconsistent. After the race, dinner was served up in elegant style by mine host of the Tacony House, which was followed by "*hide-sick*" strikingly efferversent. A member of the *delicate* club proposed a sentiment,—"Y-a-c-h-t-wing, Dw-ay it we-ver flow-wish on *m-o-u-n-twan* and stwe-am, and ,fware-o-n-e-s sw-ile on the bw-a-v-e." This was *drunk* in many "bumpers," and loudly applauded by the yatchmen that *wasn't* present. "A-wis-twoc-ce" often gets "*adwift*" on occasions of this kind. A toast was given by the "old one" in which we *cordially* joined. "Gentlemen, let us drink to *merit*," the "*Old black snake*," and her original sailing master the "*Jerseyman*," hip-hip-huzza. Another by FLINTS,—"To the *Cloud* that *flies* before the 'Scud,' and eclipses the 'Bianca.' May it never rain except when the *Tub* is rightside up." A good joke was told of one of our "would-be" sailing masters who prides himself on his ability in *handling* a craft at *night*. On one occasion the darkness was almost tangible, which threatened the reputation of our worthy captain no little. *Imposters*, however, are generally quick witted, as was beautifully illustrated in the present instance, and shows the practicability of *Centreboards*, (no insinuation, friend "Mortonville") which being *pirited* gave warning to the bewildered helmsman that he was shoaling *his water*, by its li ting in the well, when the yacht would immediately be hove in *stays*, and stand off into deeper water. This mode of *feeling* ones way answered very *well* for a time, but as all things have an end, so had our voyage. The secret is soon told—during a larboard stretch the tell-tale board intimated as usual it was time to tack ship—down went the ruddering stick plump into the lee futtocks.—"S-t art your jib," vociferated the now wide awake knight of the tiller,—up went the *sheets*, the head sail made one unearthly flap, and the yacht went head on like a bull to a cow, into a quiet unoffending wharf, fetching all hands by the board. Next morning the *mis*-tery was solved,—happening to strike the *mouth* of Mantua Creek, on the tack in, the board didn't *feel* the *bottom*, until up with the first reach,—hence the casuality, and the fall thereof, which took all the ambition clean out of our man for night sailing. This *hero* was one of the sailing masters in the last regatta—excuse us—we must tell the *truth* you know. A word to "Centreboards" whose *ribs*, we *seem* to have tickled "some." If thou did'st not like our *cheese* 'twould have shown better *taste* to have "*skipped*" it. The *Flint* thou spoke'st of, friend, notwithstanding its "uselessness," has struck fire it appears even from an *old rusty file*, understand. We regret calling thee a "flat," inasmuch as it has betrayed our want of discrimination for thou art *deep*—very deep. The sliding centreboard was originated by a gentleman by the name of Wilkins, of Philadelphia, just before the late war, or rather was then made available. The *pivit* board we believe is claimed by Andrew Luff berry, Esq., of our city, and is therefore a Philadelphia invention. The side drops or "pocket flap" boards, may have been invented by "Centreboard," of New-York, and been in use as far back as the days of Noah's Ark for aught we know. We believe an attempt was made in England during the latter part of the 17th century, to introduce a sliding keel into an old cutter, but it proved a failure, and the scheme was abandoned. The *first centreboard boat was built in Philadelpha, by a Mr. Haines*, (boat builder) *for a Mr. Wilkins*, it was a market boat and was called the Little Haines. Yours,

FLINTS.

THE TURF.

Frank Forrester and Sontag.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Saturday, Nov. 18.

Decidedly one of the best trots that ever took place came off on Saturday, 18th inst., between Frank Forrester and Sontag, two mile heats, in harness. The race was won by Frank Forrester, he taking the second and third heats. The friends of Sontag attribute her defeat to the fact of her driver—Mr. Whelan—weighing nearly forty pounds over weight. The time made beats anything that we ever remember at this season of the year; in fact, a third heat never has been made in 5:11 before.—The time of Sontag's first heat, as given by the judges—5:07—is two seconds quicker than Lady Suffolk's best time, and equal to Ripton's famous performance on the Hunting Park Course, Philadelphia. The outside timers made this heat 5:05—two seconds less—which would bring it within one second of Lady Moscow's best time. But, taking into consideration the heaviness of the track, and the unfavorable weather, Sontag's performances on Saturday afternoon far eclipse them all.

Frank Forrester has proved himself a better horse than he was supposed to be, notwithstanding the laudations of his friends; and so confident were they of his winning this race, that they went out to bet almost any odds on his success; but they found the backers of Sontag equally sanguine, and some curious betting was the result. Before the word was given, one hundred to sixty was current on Forrester; but after the first heat, the odds were the same, or larger, in favor of Sontag.—Some shrewd financiers took the odds both ways, and came out large winners in the end. All the heats were closely contested, and it was either horse's race until the termination of the last heat.

FIRST HEAT.

Frank Forrester won the pole. The horses came up nicely, and got the word well together. The mare trotted faster than Forrester around the turn, and led about a length to the quarter pole, in thirty-eight seconds. Going down the back stretch Frank fell off considerably, the mare having increased her speed, and opened the gap to four lengths to the half mile pole, in 1:14½. Forrester now began to do better, and commenced closing on the mare gradually around the lower turn, and up the homestretch his action was spirited, vigorous and open, trotting faster than the mare, until, at the score, he was even with her. The first mile was made—judges' time—in 2:32.—They continued in this way, passing around the upper turn lapped until, about the quarter pole, Frank broke badly, and before he recovered, the mare was clear of him six or seven lengths. This accident undoubtedly lost him the heat. After recovering, Frank trotted very finely, and made a gallant attempt to overtake Sontag, but she was too far ahead to be caught at the rate of speed she was then going, and she came home a winner by a couple of lengths—making the second mile in 2:35, and the heat in 5:07.

SECOND HEAT.

Two to one offered in some instances on Sontag, but 100 to 60 current. The horses had an even start, and they went rapidly around the upper turn, the advantage of the inside giving the mare a length to the quarter pole, in thirty-eight and a quarter seconds. Down the back-stretch the race was beautiful, Frank laying on her wheel, and both going as steady as clock-work. Sontag passed the half mile pole in 1:17½, Frank still forcing her along. On the lower turn he began to creep up closer, and he reached her head as she came on the home-stretch. Getting into straight work the contest became more exciting; the mare was touched with the whip—she tried hard to get away; but the faster she went the more energetically would Frank strike out; and as they passed the stand Frank was a neck and shoulders ahead—time 2:37. Forrester then broke up, and the mare got away from him four or five lengths; but the break proved of advantage to him—it relieved him and gave him fresh wind; and as soon as he recovered he made after the mare at a greatly accelerated rate of speed, closing on her at every step, reaching her wheel at the half mile pole. Here he broke up again, and his chances for the race were supposed to be gone. The backers of Sontag offered one hundred to ten. Frank, however, soon recovered, and making a desperate brush around the lower turn, caught up to the mare at the three-quarter pole; and after one of the severest struggles ever witnessed, beat her to the stand half a length, amidst the shouts and huzzas of his excited backers. Sontag was scourged most unmercifully all the way up the home-stretch, and yet she never left her feet until within a few yards of the stand, reminding the spectators much of old Lady Suffolk. The last mile was trotted in 2:38¼, and the heat in 5:15½.

THIRD HEAT.

The owner of Sontag, believing the last heat was lost by the over-weight of her driver, engaged F. J. Nodine to take her in hand, and see what he could do with her; but after scoring a few times, it was discovered that he could not make her trot as fast as Mr. Whelan, and that gentleman again resumed his seat and the ribbons behind her. Frank Forrester was now offered at one hundred to twenty, with but few takers. After considerable delay in scoring, they at length came up parallel, and the "go!" was given, and they dashed around the turn to the quarter pole with their heads together, in thirty-nine seconds; and keeping side by side down the back stretch, passed the half-mile pole in 1:16. Going on to the lower turn, Sontag began to drop off, and by the time they reached the home stretch, Forrester was clear of her; he beat her to the stand a couple of lengths, in 2:34½. Sontag was pulling very hard, and Whelan not being able to use his whip, she fell off still more around the upper turn. On the back stretch she made a gallant effort, and closed up well; but Forrester had too much strength and speed for her, and being steady in hand, he performed his work nobly, and came home a winner at an astonishing rate, a couple of lengths ahead—making the last mile in 2:36½, and the heat in 5:11. The following is a summary:

SATURDAY, Nov. 18.—Trotting match, $1,000, two mile heats, in harness.

H. Jones named b g. Frank Forrester. 2 1 1
W. Whelan named g. m. Sontag..... 1 2 2

	TIME, First Heat.	TIME, Second Heat.	TIME, Third Heat.
First mile..	2:32	2:37	2:34½
Second mile	2:35	2:38½	2:36½
Total....	5:07	5.15½	5.11

Sontag and Lady Collins.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

WEDNESDAY, Nov 15.—The weather for trotting was most unpropitious on Wednesday, the day being uncommonly bleak and cold, with gusty rainclouds sweeping over the course, contributing to make the day most disagreeable, and the track very heavy. The race advertised to take place—between Sontag and Lady Collins—was made for a fine day and a good track; but nevertheless, from private reasons, the driver of Lady Collins consented to let the race take place, although the chances were much against him, he having to go to a four wheeled vehicle whilst his adversary went to a sulkey. He was beaten, as might have been expected under the circumstances, by Sontag, who is probably more than a match for Lady Collins on equal terms. Sontag is an uncommonly fine mare, probably as good as any at present on the turf, and her speed thus far, in public, has never been fully tested. She has won all her races without losing a heat. Previous to the race, so confident were the backers of Sontag, that they wagered any odds that were asked on her success—in some instances one hundred to twenty.

FIRST HEAT.

Sontag won the pole, and taking the lead with the word, was never headed in the heat. She trotted a fine square gait, without a skip or break, and did not appear to be put to her speed in any part of the mile. Lady Collins broke up four times in the heat. Sontag trotted the first quarter of the mile in thirty-nine seconds, the half in 1:18, and came to the judges' stand at a moderate gait, in 2:43.

SECOND HEAT.

The nags had a very even start, and kept together round the upper turn.—They were yoked at the quarter pole—time, thirty-nine seconds. On the back-stretch Lady Collins made several attempts to break up, but Hiram managed to keep her on her feet and parallel with Sontag to the half mile pole—time, 1:18. Lady Collins then began to lose ground; but being rallied again, went up and collared Sontag on the lower turn, and they swung on the home-stretch lapped. They came from the three-quarter pole in this way, until near the drawgate, when Lady Collins broke up and fell in behind Sontag. Hiram, however, soon drew her out, and in his peculiar way shook her up to the very top of her speed, shutting up the gap at every step, and it was supposed by many that she would win the heat. Sontag, however, crossed the score half a length ahead. Time, 2:38½.

THIRD HEAT.

The horses came up for the word at an astonishing rate of speed, and they dashed around the upper turn head and head, in which way they continued to near the quarter pole, when Lady Collins broke up and fell all to pieces. She did not recover until Sontag was nearly a distance ahead of her; and, as a matter of course, her chances for the race were at an end. Sontag went steadily and moderately along, making the heat in 2:44½. The following is the summary:—

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.—Trotting match—$500, mile heats, best three in five.

Wm. Wheelan named g. m. Sontag, in harness, ... 1 1 1
H. Woodruff named br. m. Lady Collins, to wagon, ... 2 2 2
Time, 2:43—2:38½—2:44½.

SAME DAY.

Trotting match—$200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. Woodruff named b. g. Woodstock.. 1 1 1
F. J. Nodine named g. g. Medoc..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:56—2:55—2:48.

Washington Trotting Cource.

PROVIDENCE, 13th Nov. 1854.

The long talked of trotting match between Sam Houston and Capt. Stubbs (formerly Yankee Hill) for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to 250 lb. wagons, came off this day, and was the best race ever witnessed on this track. Notwithstanding it rained in torrents, as it had for two days previous, there was quite a fair attendance, and the betting very spirited.

The drivers for the first time strictly adhered to the rules, and dressed themselves in true Jockey Style, one being attired like a down-east fisherman, in a suit of oil cloth, the other in a submarine armor, with something in his wagon very much resembling a life-boat. They were very soon called up for the "word," and after five very closely contended "turns," h[illegible]mming and trotting Sam succeeded in winning the race.

SUMMARY.

H. B. Billings ch. g. Sam Houston 1 2 2 1 1
T. Kelton b. g. Capt. Stubbs 2 1 1 2 2
Time, 3 5—3 5—2·58½—2·58—3 3.

Challenge from Know Nothing.

The following is copied from the Boston *Daily Times*:—I hereby challenge the horse Ethan Allen to go against Know Nothing—to go as they please—for a match of $2000 against $1,500, to come off over the Cambridge Trotting Park, this Fall or next May or June. Know Nothing will be ready to trot in fifteen days after the backer of Ethan Allen puts his money up. The undersigned will bet either $2000, $5000, or intermediate sums, that Know Nothing can beat Ethan Allen over any track; also, that he can beat any Black Hawk, $2000 to $1000 over Cambridge track. Know Nothing is not known as a Black Hawk.

E. GOODWIN,
Cambridge Trotting Park.

Natchez (Miss.) Races.

A late number of the Natchez *Courier* entertains every hope of a fine meeting, and says: The stable of Gen. Wells arrived on Wednesday, on the steamer Magnolia, consisting of Lecomte—7:26 Lecomte—Hornpipe, own brother to Rigadoon, and Gen. Westmore's two year old filly Ella, by Capt. Elgee, out of Emma by Belshazzar. Capt. Minor's stable, consisting of seven, headed by Ricardo and Le Roi (brother to Verifier) will arrive on Monday, and also the Hon. D. F. Kenner's string, containing a like number of youthful aspirants to fame. Col. Turnbull's stable, consisting of three, is already on the ground, so that the list of the clans will shortly be complete and ready for the campaign, which will commence on the 14th, and promises to be one of unusual brilliancy.

The Fall Races at Natchitoches, La.

The races over the Natchitoches Course commenced on Tuesday, the 7th inst., and the *Chronicle* announces that there was a certainty of an excellent meeting. There were three stables at the track, in training, in which were some twelve or fifteen horses, and others were expected to arrive before the commencement of the races.

Business Notices.

Be Comfortable.

Take a stroll into either of those large establishments of Messrs. RAFFERTY & LEASK, the famous hatters, of 57 Chatham street and corner of Chatham and Pearl, and select from a large assortment, one of those beautiful Daguerreian Hats, or a fine Seal Skin Cap. Nothing in this line can be called for, which Messrs. R. & L. cannot furnish. Their stores are now filled with all the styles to be found in the fashionable world. It should be borne in mind, also, that while purchasing a fine Daguerreian Hat at a reasonable price, you also have a Daguerreotype Likeness presented you, free of Charge. Now is the time to fit yourself out for the winter.—Remember, Rafferty & Leask, 57 Chatham and corner of Chatham and Pearl.

Sweet Perfumes.

Delicious are the perfumes imported by Dr. GOURAUD, embracing all the varieties ever manufactured. Not less valuable are the cosmetics prepared by the Doctor—among which may be enumerated his unrivaled Hair Dye, which will instantly change red, light or gray hair to a jet-black, or beautiful brown; his Poudres Subtiles, which uproots superfluous hair, and leaves the skin smooth and clean; and last, though not least, the celebrated Italian Medicated Soap, which has maintained such an enduring celebrity for its valuable properties in removing tan, pimples, freckles, &c., and in preventing or removing chaps, chafes, &c., &c. A trial of any of the above will attest the truth of their miraculous powers. They can be obtained of Dr. GOURAUD, at No. 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

Hard to Beat.]

The Russians, if we may be allowed to judge from recent events in the Crimea, seem hard to beat, and have almost convinced the allies that Sebastopol cannot be captured. The same fact, although of a more peaceful nature, is demonstrated in this city. Mr. JAMES, the great hatter, of No. 525 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) has made it apparent to all, that in the way of getting up a superior article of hat, he is decidedly hard to beat. We do not wonder at it, however, for Mr. JAMES is not only a theoretical hatter, but likewise understands the practical part, having had an extensive experience previous to entering the field in his own behalf. We have yet to hear the first complaint against the hats manufactured by Mr. JAMES. This is highly creditable to the proprietor of No. 525.

AMUSEMENTS.

Purdy's National Theatre.

A. H. Purdy.....Manager and Proprietor.

☞ Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Single Persons to Private Box, $1 each; Balcony Box, $8.

GRAND REOPENING!

During the recess, the Theatre has been thoroughly renovated, re-painted, ornamented, carpeted, &c., and the Manager has no hesitation in asserting, that his NEW COMPANY is the best and most powerful company he has ever announced, as the following list will show:

MR. J. R. SCOTT.

Mr H A Perry, the young American Tragedian, who will appear for six nights only.
Mr H F Daly, from the American Museum.
Mr H Howard, from the Broadway Theatre.
Mr G L Fox, the best Comedian on the Stage.
Mr G W Taylor, the popular author and actor.
Wm Thompson, late of California.
Mr Hampton, from the Pittsburgh Theatre.
Mr J Turner, late of the Eastern Theatres.
Mr J Herbert, Mr G Lingard, Mr H Stone, Mr Terry, Mr Chas Toulmin, Mr Lyon, Mr J P Cline, Mr W Harris.
Mrs H F Nichols, the universal favorite.
Miss A Hathaway, the celebrated Pantomimist and Versatile Actress.
Mrs W G Jones, the popular Actress and Vocalist.
Mrs N H Bannister, Mrs Wray, Miss Barber, Miss Hampton, Miss E Parker, Miss Tree, Mme Jeubilee, Miss A Thayer, Miss Bartlett, Miss Lefolle.

WHITE'S NEW ETHIOPIAN

OPERA HOUSE, 49 Bowery, OPPOSITE the Bowery Theatre. This is universally pronounced the most magnificent place of MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT, &c., in America.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Patronized by the elite and fashion of this great metropolis. Doors open at 7—Performance commences at 8 o'clock. An entire CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

CHARLES WHITE,
ag26-3m *Proprietor.*

Buckley's Minstrels,

Chinese Hall, 539 Broadway.

Buckley.....Properiote
R. Bishop Buckley.....Musical Director
Admission.....25 cts
Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock.
Burlesque Operas.

Anatomical Museum.

No. 300 Broadway.

A variety of curiosities, and wax representations of the different parts of the human form. Open day and Evening. Admittance 25 cents.

QUADRILLES!

THE APOLLO QUADRILLE PARTY continue to hold their Weekly Soirees Dansantes every Tuesday evening, at the Apollo Quadrille Hall, corner of Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. The Soirees are conducted on a most magnificent scale.

The above being the original and only Select Quadrille Party in New York. Admission by Tickets, to be had gratis of any of the members, or at the rooms. The Sixth Avenue Cars are always in attendance. Nov.25-4t

CANINE SPORTS.

ON THANKSGIVING NIGHT THERE will be a Grand Night's Sport at JIM MCLAUGHLIN'S, 155 First Avenue. There will be six handsome Collars run for. On that night there will be Two Hundred Rats Worried; there will be Ten Rats for each Bull and Terrier Dog, and Eight Rats for Black Tan Dogs. Dogs to kill according to weight, and the Dog making the best time to receive the prizes. The Bear, Badger and Coons shall be Baited for Three handsome Collars.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. No. 25-1t.

SPORTING.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GREAT MATCH between the two celebrated Dogs, Connaught Lad and Red Jacket, for $200, on the 6th of December, at Jim McLaughlin's. Nov. 25-2t

JOHN W. REA,

(*Late Basso of the Original Christy's Minstrels,*)

ALE AND CHOP HOUSE,

No. 13 Mercer street,

oc. 7 NEW YORK.

BALL COMMITTEES!

ATTENTION!

T. FRERE, 83 Nassau street, near Fulton, New York, would inform BALL COMMITTEES that he is now ready to exhibit to them his magnificent assortment of Fancy Papers and Cards, for Ball Circulars, Tickets, and Orders of Dancing, just imported from England, France, and Germany, as well as to his large and superb stock of the choicest American Patterns.

He holds himself at all times in readiness to execute, in the very best manner, at moderate prices, all COMMISSIONS FROM BALL COMMITTEES. Being a practical Engraver, on Copper, Steel, and Wood, any designs that may be required can be furnished in the finest style of the Arts.

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DUTCH SAM;

—OR, THE—

TEARS OF DUKE'S PLACE.

TUNE—"*The Race Horse.*"

When Mendoza's vast glory was losing its blaze,
And both Time and Disease were contracting its rays;
As JACKSON and BALDWIN became *all the go*,
And the credit of Israel was then but so, so:
DUTCH SAM started up, like young Hope before Care,
To recover those laurels Fate lent to Despair!

His weight nine stone five—well knit, but yet slight,
He courageously challeng'd the Christians to fight;
When they scowl'd with contempt, as, by *Ezra*, we're told,
Once *Goliath* look'd down upon *Davy* of old;
At length the bold BALDWIN, a chief of the crew,
Swore he'd take all the fight out of this daring Jew!
The parties both met on the portentous day,
And the Tothill-field boys came in gangs to the fray;
All were sneering at SAM, and they quizz'd and they gaz'd,
But SAM *leather'd* his man, and the mob were amaz'd;
As he *mill'd* the stout CALEB and darken'd his lights:
All the LEVYS cried out, "Look! my Cot, how he fights!"

Now, captains and lordships, and the Lord knows who,
Rush'd in myriads to hail the victorious Jew:
They made banquets and *fetes* to feast him and his train,
While Merit and Virtue begg'd alms, but in vain!
Yet SAM's triumphs were brief, as, by folly o'errul'd,
His intemperance did what his foes never could;

A young baker, one NOSWORTHY, *crusty* and stout,
The first *in a lark*, but the last *to give out*,
Who regarded *dead men* as a matter of course,
Threw his gauntlet at SAM, who grew ev'ry year worse;
And though manhood suggested his day was gone by,
Yet as honor impell'd, SAM would conquer or die!

Though SAM planted his blows 'gainst the fame of this youth,
They fell pow'rless as Fallacy's sophisms 'gainst Truth.
No more *three to one* echoed now far and near,
Though SAM's *pluck* was the same, yet his prowess was queer;
Now the captains and lordlings left SAM, once their pride,
While each Jew scratch'd his head, and each knowing one sigh'd.

Lo! stretch'd on the sod, see poor SAM on his back,
Like Saint Andrew fall'n down, or a wretch on the rack;
Where the *Fancy* survey'd him with dread, not disdain,
As the Greeks view'd the *Python* that Phœbus had slain;
While SAMMY sobb'd out, 'twixt a moan and a whine,
"I am *dish'd*—I'm *done up*, and must soon *tip all nine!*"

Then a pigeon from *Moulsey* was sent to Duke's Place,
With a label that signified all SAM's disgrace;
That the tribe might hedge off, as for old clothes they range,
'Mid the beaux of the West, or the flats near the Change;
While Israel's brown children in sympathy roar,
"Have you heard of *Dutch Sam?*"—No! "My Cot, he's done o'er."

THE MORAL.

Now, ye pugilists, listen to what wit may say,
And while the sun shines, boys, take care to make hay:
For the hour will come when your vigor must fade—
And Fortune, ye know, is a slippery jade—
The partition's but flimsy 'twixt glory and shame——
And brave SAM, like NAPOLEON, is now lost to fame!

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

BY AN AMATEUR.

[*Continued.*]

Another trick, and a most wearying one, is also indulged in the stall: it is called *weaving*, and consists in a constant rocking of the body from side to side, alternately resting first on one fore-leg, then on the other without moving the hind-quarters. This habit frequently originates in tender feet, which at some period or other have been in a state of inflammation, causing the animal to shift from one leg to the other without intermission, for the purpose of obtaining a short respite from pain. I have already remarked that some horses with very good action will now and then in a most unaccountable manner; drop as if they were shot, although no defect is to be observed either in the legs or feet: I have known two horses do this, *and they were both weavers*; consequently I consider it as a suspicious symptom of something being wrong, though this is by no means the case. Nevertheless, as a horse with this fault is constantly working his fore legs, instead of allowing them to rest, it is one which must render him less lively and less capable of exertion than he otherwise would be.

In the manger, unless it have recently been cleaned out, you may find proofs of the *quidder*, by observing small balls of half-masticated hay, which tenderness of the mouth or throat has prevented the animal from swallowing.

Should a horse be tender on one leg or foot, and not show the defect after having been whipped or spurred, he will almost invariably extend the sore limb on being allowed to rest for a short time in his stall. Corns may not unfrequently be detected from this circumstance although they may not occasion lameness during exercise; but whatever may be the cause which leads a hore to rest his leg, by extending it and bearing only on the toe, you may be quite sure that it is one which is scarcely likely to improve by work, and the probability is that he is a screw nursed up for sale.

The dung may generally be inspected in the stall, and may be found to contain bots, or horse-worms; if slimy and fetid, it will denote internal derangement of some kind or other; if loose, sloppy, and offensive, will be evidence of a soft and washy horse; and if full of unmasticated oats, will show a greedy and voracious animal, or possibly some defect in the grinders or tenderness of the lining membrane of the mouth. The habit of bolting corn before it is properly chewed may be prevented, or the complaint about the mouth may probably admit of remedy; but the washy horse will seldom, if ever, repay the care and attention he will require.

Many horses are given to bite or kick in the stable, and some, indeed, will previously pin you against the side of the stall. All decidedly vicious horses are to be carefully shunned; for though when mounted they may be everything their rider may desire, and may learn to know his master, nothing can compensate for the injuries a stranger may every now and then sustain from these brutes. One warning of vice may be taken from the *hare-eye*, which is laterally prominent, and with which a horse is constantly looking behind him for the purpose of saluting any one who approaches him with his heels. Another may be gleaned, from observing that a horse's hocks are scarred and perhaps chapped; and a third from the mark of a strap buckled above the hock for the purpose of preventing a kicker from indulging in that pleasing pastime.

Some horses, when their clothes are stripped off and the saddle is brought near them, will begin to dung, and will repeatedly do so while the girths are being drawn and other preparations made for riding them. When you see this, you may almost take it for granted that you have lighted upon a hot, fiery, fretful brute, very spicy for a short time, but capable of performing but little work, and that at long intervals.

These are are almost the only stable tricks which are worth noticing, and by paying attention to them, much of the character and disposition of a horse may frequently be learnt. The other tricks of shying, rearing, bolting, jibbing, and the defects of hard mouth, boring on the hand, stumbling, tripping, and occasionally lying down, *cum multis aliis*, are best delected on trial; and therefore it is always advisable to take as little for granted and as little from report as possible, and to form your opinion by riding or driving (or both) every horse before you pay your money for him.

I remerber some years ago a horse called "Solicitor," that was sold and resold at the hammer a great number of times, always at a very low price to a dealer, but sometimes at a tolerable figure to gentlemen who did not know him. His appearance was striking and his action good, and thus those who were unacquainted with him always thought they had got a great bargain if they obtained him for about fifty pounds. This brute, however, would undergo any and every species of punishment rather than work, and, when harnessed, would very deliberately lie down when the whip was applied to him. A short time ago, too, a very remarkably fine horse was sold at the hammer for, I think, £6, and disposed of immediately afterwards for eighty. A friend of mine, who knew him, told me that after going a short distance, he became perfectly paralytic, and could not move in a straight line, and predicted that he would ere long reappear at auction, which prophecy was fulfilled the following week. A third horse, belonging to a friend of mine, was every few days suddenly seized with rheumatism to such a degree that he has been obliged to have him taken out of harness in the streets, and put into the nearest stable, which he had always great difficulty in reaching; and a fourth I have known, after having been run up and down a ride half a dozen times, drop suddenly behind and become incapable of going farther. He had been probably hurt in the back at some period or other, and on a little over-exertion of some muscle, the nerve supplying it would be all at once affected, and produce instant incapability of progression, and lameness for a certain time.

These horses, after they become known to the dealing fraternity, prove a rich harvest to them, for they pick them up for a mere trifle, and then, after having nursed them for a short time, advertise them as "the property of a gentleman going abroad," or of one "who has met with an accident and cannot ride;" or "of a lady or gentleman deceased, and to be sold by order of the executors." These traps are generally baited with the assurance that "they will be parted with for half their value *to a kind master*;" and commonly finish with the notice that "no dealer need apply." At first sight it would appear to the uninitiated that this winding-up is on account of the unwillingness of the owner to suffer his favorite horse to get into the hands of any scamp who may play tricks with him; but the real truth is, that every dealer knows his brethren are not easily done, and consequently the termination of the advertisement saves useless trouble on both sides.

I had almost forgotten to say that horses that have received any injury of the spine, or that have any complaint of the kidneys (which causes them to bend and droop behind, and more or less impedes the action of the hind-quarters), have among dealers received the appellation of *kidney-droppers*.

From what I have said respecting those tricks and diseases which may not be immediately manifest, but which are only discovered after a time, the necessity of a sufficient trial before purchasing a horse must be evident; and this, whenever it can be obtained, should invariably be backed by a warranty of soundness and freedom from vice. In these days of the "march of intellect," nine gentlemen out of ten are tolerably conversant with the points and diseases of the horse, and on that account, and for the purpose of avoiding disputes, it has for a long time been the custom at Tattersall's to sell horses at auction without a warranty: but in that establishment every horse for sale on Monday must be in the stables by four o'clock on Friday; and thus plenty of time is allowed both for inspection and trial (in the ring adjoining the yard) before the auction commences. Dealers here are obliged, in common with others, to purchase horses without a warranty; but the stablemen are generally in their interest, and obtain from the groom the character of every horse that comes into the yard, which they retail to the dealers, whose judgment is thus, in most cases, backed by private intelligence from head-quarters. Nevertheless they of course do sometimes get taken in as well as their neighbors, and consequently must not be run down for selling a good horse, when they happen to get one, for a much higher sum than they have paid for him. Nothing is more unfair than to call a man a rogue for making the most of an animal that belongs to him, provided he use no deceit in disposing of him; and if a horse be sound and good, there is no precise limit within the bounds of reason that can be put to his price. There are many dealers in London that have as good a character for honesty and fair dealing as men in any other business; and although it may be true that they frequently demand a higher price for horses than they may possibly be bought for elsewhere, they are not on that account to be considered as acting unfairly. Any person, without being a dealer, may now and then pick up a horse at a great bargain, especially in London, where the vicissitudes of fortune, caprice, or any other reason, daily cause people to part with their horses for almost any sum that may be bid for them, but it by no means follows that the person thus becoming master of a valuable animal should be considered a rogue if he sell him for two or three times as much as he gave for him, provided always that he be disposed of without any misrepresentation. Fancy, in short, goes so far in the purchase of a horse, that no two people can be found to agree in their opinion on this subject, whether with reference to capabilities, points, or value.

[TO BE CONTIN ED.]

ON SHOEING.

OF PARING THE HOOF, THE ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM THE UNSKILFUL PERFORMANCE OF THIS OPERATION; AND OF SHOEING GOOD FLAT AND CONVEX FEET.

[*Continued.*]

What should we say of a gardner, who, in order to protect a tree from the friction of other bodies, to which it might be exposed, should begin to strip it of its bark, with the design of enclosing the body with some artificial covering? We should no doubt look upon him as the most stupid of mortals—yet such a man is the farrier who destroys the whole external surface of the foot in order to fix on his shoe.

The inconveniences that arise from overparing the sole, are not the same in all feet; among those that are hard, narrow, and very concave, as among blood or high-bred horses, the drying up of the sole increases the cavity to that degree, that it compresses the fleshy sole, which occasions a constant and a very painful lameness, and which the farrier, who is far from suspecting the true cause, increases every time of shoeing.

When the foot is naturally large, and disposed to relaxation, the sole being too much thinned, yields to the afflux of the humors, loses its concavity, becomes flat, and even sometimes convex; this accident is very frequent. The sole also, when too much thinned, is liable to be easily bruised by the shoe, stones, gravel, &c. It is therefore of the greatest importance to preserve the sole in its natural thickness, and consequently the farrier should only take off with the butteris those limena or scales, which are really dead and almost detach themselves, especially when they remain too long on old shoes.

I repeat what I have already said, that the frog is intended to bear part of the weight of the body, and that for this reason alone, it ought to be preserved entire. When it appears too bulky, as in fat or flat feet, which have generally very low heels, it is better to remedy the evil by a single increase of thickness in the heels of the shoes, than to strip this part of its horny covering.—By this means, the heels are raised to a level with the rest of the foot, and the weight is equally distributed to every point of the circumference of the foot.

By cutting the frog to the quick, as is often practised, the part is irritated and inflamed; the humors become abundant, and produce a sharp discharge, which corrodes its own substance, and even that of the heels; and which sometimes, in its progress, rises to the folds of the pasterns, and occasions the disease which we call the thrush, a very common affection, though none would be more rare if the frog were never pared. Nothing more should be cut away than those dead and proud parts which naturally detach themselves by the laws of growth and re-production.

The heels should be pared according to their strength, height, or depression; and also in proportion to the length or shortness of the pastern, which it is very material to observe; if we remember that these parts support three-quarters of the weight of the whole mass, the necessity of preserving them will be obvious.

The binders, those parts so very essential to the heels, should be preserved with the most scrupulous care; the butteris should never touch them excepting in some very extraordinary cases; when they grow too fast it then becomes indispensable to cut them, and with the heels, but always flat, and never obliquely or inward. To judge how very remote the farriery of the present day is from sound practice, we have only to examine the feet of horses in general. We shall hardly find any one whose binders are not destroyed; nay, more than that, the farrier by one stroke of the butteris, makes a division between those parts and the heels, at the place where the bearing lies; and not satisfied with that, he further separates with the same tool, the frog from the heel.—These two last ruinous operations are the finishing strokes. A farrier who should be awkward at these, would not be reputed a good workman. In short, ignorant practitioners, who only see by the eyes of the body, the perception of which is limited to the superficies, operate on a horse's foot as a carpenter on a piece of wood to polish it.

But how shall we be able to persuade men unpossessed of the first principles of their art, that their method has hitherto been in direct opposition to the laws of nature? How make them comprehend, that instead of opening the heels, they facilitate their contraction? Indeed, we shall not attempt it, being persuaded we should have to encounter no less obstacles from prejudice, than those which superstition opposed to the demonstrations of Galileo.

It will therefore only be when veterinary science shall have made a certain progress, and that students, enlightened and settled in different parts of the country, have disseminated its principles, that hopes may be entertained of a salutary reform in farriery. But let us here terminate these reflections, and return to the practice of farriery.

We have already said that our method of paring a good foot that has never been shod, consists merely in rendering the wall level, in order to receive an equally level shoe, but that the butteris should not be used on any of the other parts.

In a good foot that has been shod several times, we are still to take off from the wall nothing more than the old horn, which is not sufficiently solid to receive the shoe; and only cleanse the sole and frog from the proud parts, which are ready to come off spontaneously.

When the foot is thus prepared, the concave shoe is to be applied. Here the old observation naturally recurs, viz: that the shoe should be adapted to the foot, not the foot to the shoe.

The farrier, therefore, must pay the greatest attention to make the shoe exactly correspond with the circumference or outline of the foot. The fundamental principal of farriery is generally neglected.

Two other causes combine with this in strengthening the quarters and contracting the heels: viz., destroying the binders, and the concave form given to the upper surface of the shoe, being the very reverse of that which is here given.

The shoe being adjusted to the foot, without pressing the sole, should admit between it and the part just sufficient interval for the introduction of the pricker; a greater space is liable to admit large gravel or stones, which may bruise the sole, and even occasion sores.

The shoe being nailed on, the farrier should have as little as possible to rasp, and that only from the shoe to the rivets, but never above them, because by rasping the whole surface of the hoof, you not only injure it but you dispose it also to dry. And should the rasp, through the unskillfulness of the farrier's hand touch ever so slightly the origin of the nail near the coronet, where the part is exceedingly thin, sand cracks are very apt to ensue, the beginning of which is a small wound or crevice, occasioned by the stroke of the rasp. Hitherto we have been speaking of the shoeing of the fore feet; we shall now enter into some detail respecting the hind feet.

It is no less necessary to examine the direction of the hind legs, and the position of the hind feet, in order to proceed with judgment in the operation of shoeing. In consequence, the farrier should place himself behind the horse, and trace with his eye a perpendicular line, which proceeding from the point of the hock, should fall on the sole, passing through the centre of the heel. He is to observe if the perpendicular line falls within the foot, whether the points of the hocks incline to each other; if, on the contrary, it falls on the outward side of the foot, whether both hocks do not incline outward.

In the first case, by viewing the horse in front, he will perceive that the toes of the hind feet are turned outwards; and in the second case, that, on the contrary, these parts are turned inward. He should then examine the legs sideways, to ascertain whether the hocks are too much bent, too straight, or too open.

The next step is the examination of the foot, in which it is to be considered whether it is proportioned to the leg, whether its shape is natural, its consistence good, and if it is free from cracks. Supposing the leg in a proper direction, and the foot free from natural and accidental defects, he should begin to pare this foot also, by taking off from the wall those pieces of horn only, which break the level of the surface to which the shoe is to be fitted; to clear the sole and frog from all proud parts, and then make use of the concave shoe.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

English Items.

Sports at Threlkeld, Cumberland,

An all weight prize for £20 was given to be contended for from the admirers of the Cumberland and Westmorland style of wrestling residing at St. Croix, in the West Indies. As the prize was a novelty in this part of the world, it created a great deal of interest among the athletic men of the two counties. The victor received a very neat silver cup, value £5, with the following inscription upon it, and £5 in money:—"Presented by the admirers of the Cumberland and Westmorland style of wrestling residing at St. Croix, in the West Indies, and contended for at Threlkeld ring, October, 1854." Eighty entered to contend for the prize. The parties that were throwm in the third round received 2s 6d each.

FOURTH ROUND.—James Scott of Carlisle threw Benjamin Cooper of Carlisle, 5s; William Glaister of Greenhall floored Thomas Wallace of Cockermouth; 5s; Thomas Longmire of Troutbeck beat Joseph Halliwell of Penrith, 5s, Jonathan Whitehead of Workington vanquished Thomas Grindall of Shap 5s; and Samuel Sisson of Pooley Bridge triumphed over R. Wright of Longtown 5s.

FIFTH ROUND.—Thomas Longmire beat William Glaster, 15s; and Jonathan Whitehead threw James Scott, 15s. Samuel Sisson odd man.

SIXTH ROUND.—Jonathan Whitehead vanquished Samuel Sisson, 20s. Thos. Longmire odd man.

FINAL FALLS.—Thomas Longmire threw Jonathan Whitehead twice out of three times, and received the silver cup and £5, and Whitehead received £3 10s.

HOUND RACE FOR £4.—William Routledge's Dashwood of Bewcastle first. 36s.; Ditto's Ranter second, 18s.; Thos. Matthew's Ruby of Linedraw third, 9s. Three others ran.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

HOUND RACE.—Henry Fearon's (of Threlkeld) Comely first, 20s.; John Tallentire's Comely second, 12s.; William Routledge's Dashwood third, 6s. 21 started.

WRESTLING BY MEN UNDER 10ST. FOR £5.—Those who fell in the second round received 1s., and those in the third round 2s.

FOURTH ROUND.—Thomas Kirkup, of Longtown, floored Thomas Todhunter, of Keswick, 5s.; Thomas Hall, of Thornthwaite, beat Joseph Harrison, of Keswick, 5s.; and William Wilson, of Patterdale, threw William Roper, of Lamonby, 5s.

FIFTH ROUND.—William Wilson vanquished Thomas Hall, 10s. Thomas Kirkup odd man.

FINAL.—Thomas Kirkup £1 15s. and a belt; W. Wilson £1.

HEAVY WEIGHTS, FOR £5—Those who fell in the third round 1s. each, and those in the fourth round 2s. each.

FIFTH ROUND.—William Bevins, of Troutbeck, beat Samuel Sisson, of Pooley Bridge, 4s.; J. Whitehead, of Workington, floored Joseph Cowman, of Wallthwaite, 4s.; and Joseph Halliwell, of Penrith, threw Ben Cooper, of Carlisle, 4s.

SIXTH ROUND.—William Bevins triumphed over Joseph Halliwell, 10s. J. Whitehead odd man.

FINAL.—Jonathan Whitehead having thrown William Bevins twice received £1 and a handsome belt, and Bevins £1.

LIGHT WEIGHTS (MEN UNDER 11ST), £5, given by two amateurs from St. Croix.

FOURTH ROUND.—James Scott of Carlisle beat John Atkinson of Keswick, Joseph Halliwell, of Penrith, threw Samuel Sisson, of Pooley Bridge, and Joseph Raven of Keswick floored William Smith of Lowes water.

FIFTH ROUND.—Joseph Halliwell beat Joseph Raven. James Scott add man.

FINAL.—James Scott threw Joseph Halliwell twice out of three times.

There were other sports of minor importance. Messrs. R. Faulder, Joseph Robinson, and William Morley acted as stewards, and Messrs. George Donaldson of Askham, James Dixon of Burns, and Joseph Brownrigg of Riddings were the umpires.

A Bull in Church.

In one of the letters printed in the autobiography of the late Rev. W. JAY just published, he tells a story of a bull entering a church where the reverend gentleman was preaching. "The congregation was large; and just as I was concluding the sermon there was a general consternation and outcry. All was confusion, the people treading on one another, &c. It was rather dark, and the pulpit candles only were lighted. I saw something moving up the aisle towards the vestry. It was a bull! we presume driven in by pickpockets, or persons who wished to disturb us. We were talking upon the affairs of the nation, and John Bull very seasonably came in. But imagine what followed: the bull could not be made to go backwards, nor could he be turned round; five or six persons therefore, held him by the horns; while the clerk, as if bewitched, gave out, in order to appease the noise,—

"Praise God, from whom *all* blessings flow,
Praise him *all creatures* here below," &c.

O that the bull could have *roared* here in compliance with the exhortation! I looked down from the pulpit, and seeing the gentlemen who held him singing with their faces lifted up, as if returning thanks for this unexpected blessing, I was obliged to put my hand before my face while I dismissed the congregation."

PERHAM AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

THIRD MONSTER GIFT ENTERprise, in connection with the Exhibitions of his magnificent and immense Mirror of North and South America, the exhibitions of which commence on Monday evening, May 1st.

100,000 Tickets only, at $1 each will be sold. Each purchaser of a Ticket for the Admission of Four Persons to the Exhibition, presented with a numbered Certificate, entitling the holder to One Share in the following 100,000 Gifts:

A FARM, located in Harrison Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, and within 15 miles of Philadelphia. It embraces over 100 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, with Dwelling, Barns, and other necessary out-houses, in good repair. There is a large orchard of choice fruits. A fine water-power and good stone quarry are on the premises, the latter of which is the only one in the neighborhood, and on it the country in the immediate vicinity depend for public purposes. Title indisputable. Valued at		$16,000
(Any information in regard to the Farm can be obtained of Belan Redfield, tenant on the premises.)		
A Perpetual Loan, without security or interest,		5,000
" " " "		2,000
" " " "		1,000
2 " " "	*$500 each*	1,000
10 " " "	*100 " *	1,000
The celebrated Trotting Mare "Lilly Dale," who can trot, in harness, a mile in 2:40—valued at		1,500
5 *Rosewood Pianos, valued at* $500 *each,*		2,500
5 " " " 300 "		1,500
(A portion of the Pianos are T. Gilbert & Co's celebrated Æolians, Specimens to be seen at the store of Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, others of Hallet, Davis & Co's splendid instruments, to be seen at J. E. Gould's Piano and Music Store, 163 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.)		
The splendid series of Paintings known as the "Mirror of New England and Canadian Scenery," and now realizing a handsome income by its Exhibitions in the East—valued at		22,000
3 *light and beautiful Carriages,* $225 *each,*		675
10 *Gold Watches,*	$100 *each,*	1,000
40 "	50 "	2,000
100 " *Pens and Cases,*	5 "	500
3000 " *Pencils,*	5 "	15,000
94,819 *pieces of choice, popular and fashionable Music, 25 cts. each,*		23,705
100,000 Gifts,	Valued at	$96,380

In order to ensure to all concerned a perfectly fair and satisfactory disposition of the above named Gifts, Mr. Perham proposes that the Shareholders shall meet together on Thursday evening, June 22d, 1854, (or sooner, if all the tickets are sold—due notice of which will be given,) at some suitable place hereafter to be designated, and appoint a Committee of Five Persons, who may dispose of the property in such manner as the Shareholders, in general meeting, shall direct; the Committee giving good and sufficient bonds, if required by the Shareholders, for the faithful performance of the duties required of them.

All orders for Tickets, by mail, should be addressed JOSIAH PERHAM, Academy Hall, 663 Broadway, New York. If it should happen that all the Tickets are sold when the order is received, the money will be returned, at our expense for postage. Correspondents will please write distinctly their name, residence, County and State, to prevent errors.

OFFICES FOR SALE OF TICKETS.

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway.

HOWE'S COUGH CANDY STORE, 166 Chatham street.

LOVEJOY'S, HOWARD'S, and MERCHANTS' Hotels.

CATTEL'S DRUG STORE, Fulton street, Brooklyn.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Established in 1832, *by Dr. George W. Bond, in Orchard street, New York,*

For the Cure of Venereal Disease in all its forms.

If you are unfortunate, and want to be cured and left in sound health, come to me; I am saving hundreds monthly. My father's reputation and my wonderful success will satisfy any person there is no humbug about this. Those that doubt, let them come and see for themselves, and if I don't do all I say I can, I will make them a present of $25 to go where they think they can do better. I use nothing that is injurious to the system, but use medicines that will strengthen a person, and raise them in sound health in the shortest possible time; and but one charge made in all cases, to make a perfect cure.

MY VEGETABLE STRENGTHENING BITTERS is a speedy and permanent cure for all weakness of the organs of generation, and for that terrible affliction, Nocturnal Seminal Emissions. It has not, in a single instance, failed to effect a radical cure, where it has been tried.

It has no equal in the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Palpitation of the Heart, and for all diseases incident to Females—Fluor Albus or Whites, and at the turn of life, they give new life and vigor to the whole system.

Office arranged so that persons never meet going in or out. I have private rooms for each person. Medicines carefully put up and sent to all parts of the United States, with advice and full directions. GEO. R. BOND, M.D.,

Son and Successor to Dr. George W. Bond.

Office corner of Orchard and Grand sts., over the shoe store, New York. Entrance, No. 65 Orchard street. Office open day and evening. Principal Depot for the sale of the Vegetable Strengthening Bitters, 77 Suffolk street, New York; and for sale at all drug stores throughout the city. Price $1 per bottle. oc14

MEDICAL BOOK GRATIS!

THE SILENT FRIEND, BY DR. T. U. PERRY, Physician and Surgeon, late of the Paris and London Hospitals, for the last six years at 116 West Broadway, opposite White street, where he may be confidentially consulted from 9 to 2, and from 6 to 9 daily—Sundays excepted. The Silent Friend explains the nature, consequences and treatment of all diseases of the generative organs, such as gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures of the urethra, gravel, epididimitis, syphilis, lues veneres, or secondary symptoms; seminal emissions, the effects of masturbation, or secret habits, fully explaining the causes of loss of memory, general debility, incapability for business or study, impotence, sterility, &c., and all the train of evils resulting from this vice to our youth of both sexes, with exposition of quack nostrums, cordials, apparatus, &c. Observations on Female Diseases, with particulars of Doctor Brown's Female Pills.

This book should be obtained by every one, as it will prove a complete safeguard against quackery. The author cures all the above diseases, with a rapidity hitherto unequaled, at charges within the reach of all. The medicine contains no mercury; no restraint in diet, or hindrance from business required. Letters for the Silent Friend must be post-paid and addressed to T. U. P's office, 116 West Broadway, New York.

CAUTION.—Dr. P. has no connexion with any other parties of the same name in this city.

Advice Free, and Medicine at $1. oc7

Dr. Pape's Ladies Silver Pills.

These pills are approved the best remedy for female irregularities, and especially as a preventive to ladies whose health does not permit an increase of family. Sold and sent to any part of the States for one dollar, with proper directions. For consultation on diseases incident to females, apply personally or by letter.

A comfortable home provided for those placing themselves under my treatment. All letter treated confidentially.

Address Dr. E. D. PAPE, 412 Broadway.

SURE CURES AT SMALL COST.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, and the infallible remedies for certain diseases. Sold at No. 50 Canal street, New York, nowhere else. Universally celebrated throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, for the amazing cures they have performed in the worst cases, after all other aid had miserably failed those afflicted.

Now used for the above virulent disease, and its disastrous train of symptoms, with a success that astonishes the faculty; far surpassing the tardy operation of other remedies, at the same time that they are also milder than those upon the system itself. The reason is that they exert their whole force upon the disease, which is compelled to give way at once, and the patient suffers nothing, as in other instances, from the remedy that relieves him. Thence the fact that these are now approved above all others.

For certainty and celerity they are unapproached, and for an entire eradication of the subtle seeds of venereal disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Tested we might almost say in millions of cases, and found to be the only reliable anchor.

While these are an immediate cure for the slighter affections, they are a remedy to which the aggravated forms, as difficult to cure by other treatment as a consumption is, yield easily, and indeed at once. The patient has no more difficulty than with a sore finger, instead of being the prey of a loathsome and continually corroding malady. $1 per vial with a book.

Newark, N. J., July 7th, 1853.

DR. WARE: Sir—I had tried the medicines prescribed by seven different physicians before I applied to you. Your medicines cured me in five days. I can never discharge my obligations to you. W. I.

Upwards of 10,000 cases like the above could be referred to. Others talk Dr. Ward's cures. No failures. His charges are moderate, only for the medecine, $15 to guarantee a cure of Gonorrhœa. The same for curing Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, General Debility Impotence, &c.—Those who cannot afford so much, inclose $10, $5, or $1, according to their ability. $1 per vial. Packages sent to all parts of the world. An answer returned the moment a letter is received, medicines accompanying, all contained in a strong box.

A CURE FOR A CERTAIN DISEASE IMMEDIATELY!—By the newly discovered astounding and unparalleled remedies, the most important Medical Invention relative to the Disorders of Modern Times. Admitted to the most wonderful contributions of science to the cure of disease. DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND, and other amazing remedies. Sold at No. 50 Canal street, New York; nowhere else. Now universally celebrated throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, as the easiest, safest, and speediest remedies discovered for those diseases; cure in 12 hours, if the disease is recent, and never requires more than a few days. To terminate and eradicate thoroughly the most obstinate and protracted discharges from the Uretha, no matter how long its continuance or what may have been tried previously.

These Medicines have been hailed by thousands as the greatest boon to humanity. Married persons in this predicament, especially, and all anxious for a cure, are by these incomparable Remedies, certain of obtaining the same without any delay. A cure guaranteed by their means. Practical directions accompany the Remedies. A Scientific description of the disease is enclosed. $1 per bottle with a book.

CONCLUDING ADVICE TO THE UNFORTUNATE! If you have contracted a certain disease, do not delay a moment, but come, send or write to Dr. Ward, 50 Canal street, New York City. If you want to make sure of a cure, come, send or write. If you are poor, nevertheless, come, send, or write.

In a week after receiving the medicines, my patients write. Dear Doctor, accept my warm felt thanks; your medicines have cured me; they are delightful as well as certain. No danger of discovery by having the remedies sent, as (unless otherwise ordered) they are directed to be kept at the depot till called for. Within one, two or three days after writing to us, according to the distance from New York, the patient will be certain of receiving our reply, and the remedies to cure him at the same time. Then the afflicted will rejoice. The medicines are securely put up in a box, and make a compact and portable package, strong, not liable to damage or to excite curiosity. If anything is broken or damaged, by carriage, (which, however, very rarely happens) I invariably make it good when informed of it. No delay in receiving an answer. Distance makes no difference. I cure more than 20,000 every year in different cities, and they all receive their medicines through the mails or by express. Ample directions accompany each remedy and article to be used, so that no mistake can be made.

Patients are requested to be concise, and a the same time minute in the relation of their sexual cases, stating age, e, and its duration and symptoms, whether any treatment has been adopted, &c., &c. Out of thousands of letters sent to us annually, by mail, no one has miscarried to our knowledge. Money enclosed in letters is perfectly safe, and is sure to reach us. Letters should be post-paid, and directed to Dr. Thomas Ward, No. 50 Canal street, one door from Broadway, New York.

VICTIMS OF DISEASE.

YOU CANNOT BE TOO CAREFUL IN the selection of a physician or a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had ample experience and that possesses true skill in the treatment thereof. Such a physician is Dr. Hunter, he lays his claims on the following facts, which can be proven at any moment,

He has been in active practice over 25 years, in this city, and has established the Hunterian Dispensary, 3 Division street, in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of certain diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time, to thi s branch of medecine only. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, is a medecine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virtus of this dreaoful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies, it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring.

It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any medecine of any kind ever brought before the public—knowing that unless they deter the fortunate from obtaining it, their prospects for patronage is gone. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is required to sign a register of names, or asked who or what he is. Doctor Hunter's business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but the patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who will be safe by the numerous temptations of a city life to understand this. He has refused most certificates of cures from persons who had been unsuccessfully treated by other Physicians, than will fill the largest newspaper in the world and contain many times over. apr15 3m

MEDICAL ADVISER.

AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—ELEVENTH Edition; 340 pages, cloth; with nearly seventy-five colored engravings—representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female; the most complete and practical work on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the male and female sexual systems ever published, with the latest experiments and discoveries in Reproduction. It illustrates anatomically and fully with the plates everything pertaining to the male and female genital systems; with a full description of the causes, symptoms and most certain mode of cure, of all the infirmities and diseases to which they are liable from the secret habits of youth, and excesses of maturer age, as involuntary loss of Semen and Impotency, and innocent or unforeseen affections, and those resulting from contraction, as Syphilis, (Primary and Constitutional,) Conorrhœa or Blenorrhagia, (Clap) Gleet, Strictures, &c., &c., with numerous certificates of the most unparalleled cures ever performed. Every person, both married and single, should read this work.

Sold by Stringer & Townsend, Dewitt & Davenport; Charles Ring, 192 Barclay-street; Griffith, 374 Grand-street; Chambers, 576 Hudson street; also, at No. 1 Vesey-street, New-York; by L. D. Jones, 54 Warren-street, Trenton, New-Jersey; also, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-street, corner of Broadway, New York, formerly from Paris and London, and by country booksellers generally. Price $1, mailed free of postage to any address, securely sealed. Agents wanted in every town. The author cures all the diseases treated on in the work, at his old office, 42 Reade street, corner of Broadway, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted.] N. B.—Not the Drug Store. Address box 844, New-York Post-Office.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which he mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of five hundred dollars. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by U. H. RING, 192 Broadway; 100 Bowaries fl1 3mos

The French Lunar Pills.

TO FEMALES EXCLUSIVELY.

THE FRENCH LUNAR PILLS MAY BE OBTAINED by applying either personally or by letter at No. 83 SOUTH MAIN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

These CELEBRATED PILLS are safe and certain remedies for all SUPPRESSIONS OR IRREGULARITIES, and also for other delicate diseases peculiar to females both married and single. The PILLS possess a remarkable power, and when taken according to directions, produce the most surprising yet gratifying results.

☞ A competent medical adviser will always be in attendance to wait on those who wish for a CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATION. ☜

We wish to say a few words in relation to the above named PILLS, as by so doing we may benefit a large number of females who now may be suffering for the want of a remedy for one of the most distressing complaints peculiar to their sex. Suppression of the MONTHLY TURNS are now very common to all classes of FEMALES, but more especially to those working in the shops and mills, and when such obstructions have taken place it is no trifling matter to find a REMEDY that will remove the difficulty.

We are satisfied that in a majority of cases of this complaint the FRENCH LUNAR PILLS are the only medicine that can be relied on, at the same time not exposing the patient to danger; we can therefore conscientously recommend them to all who may be suffering or require their use. There are many medicines now advertised for similar purposes, but it is needless for us to say to any one who has used them that they are worse than useless.

The following statement will be sufficient to satisfy any one. They are from respectable persons:—

DR. CUDWORTH,

Sir—Having occasion to use some medicines for SUPPRESSIONS, I went to a certain doctor to purchase a box of pills, (purporting to be females pills) and paid him $10. I took the medicine, or rather poison, (for so it proved to be) according to his directions, and soon found myself in the most violent pain, attended with spasms and fever, which continued to grow worse until I took an emetic, which alone saved my life, yet I had not gained the object for which I took the medicine. A lady who waited on me said she had used your FRENCH "LUNAR PILLS," and they answered her purpose fairly